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LOUISIANA.

THE SITUATION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS—A SENSIBLE SPEECH—"THE HIVES," A REMARKABLE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION—WHEN WILL THE WHITE LEAGUE DISBAND?

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Oct. 10, 1874.

At the last session of the Legislature of this State, an act was passed by which the charter of the City of New-Orleans was materially changed. Among other things it was provided that the Mayor and city officers should hereafter serve for four instead of two years, and that they should be chosen at the regular State election. All vacancies occurring by resignation, death, expiration of term, disability, or otherwise, were to be filled by appointment of the Governor. It was further specifically provided that nothing in the act should be construed to extend the term of the present incumbents, and that upon the expiration of the term for which they were elected the Governor should appoint their successors, who were to hold office until the general election of 1876. This bill was never signed by Gov. Kellogg, and has not therefore become a law. It is still in his possession, however, and under the statutes he can sign and promulgate it any time before the meeting of the next Legislature. The Democrats have just nominated a very strong municipal ticket, and there seems to be no doubt that they will carry the election. Seeing this, and desiring to still retain their well-known influence with the city officers, a number of theiving Federal office-holders here are using every effort to induce the Governor to sign the bill referred to, and under its provisions appoint creatures of theirs to the vacant positions. Thus far Mr. Kellogg has remained firm in his determination not to sign the bill, but there is reason to believe that he will not long be able to resist the pressure which is being brought to bear upon him. Meanwhile the question is being excitedly discussed by the people, and it is generally understood that if the bill is signed there will be another attack on the State-house. This morning, during an interview regarding the matter had with a leading member of the White League, he stated that, if the election was allowed to proceed, no further trouble was to be apprehended in New-Orleans, for some weeks at least. If, however, the new charter was signed, and the people thus deprived of the right to select their own municipal officers, no power on earth could prevent revolution and bloodshed. This opinion is sustained by all classes of citizens. Mr. Kellogg has been informed of it, and should he sign the bill he will do so knowing the terrible results that will certainly follow.

GOOD FEELING AMONG THE DEMOCRATS.

While the white people are steadfast in their determination touching the City charter there are strong indications that in relation to other matters of public interest a better feeling is beginning to prevail. The canvass is being conducted by the Democratic leaders in a quiet and sensible way that is very commendable, and the tone of many of the public speakers is indicative of a strong desire for peace and order. Last evening, at a largely attended Democratic mass-meeting, Gen. Randall Gibson, who for several successive elections has been the Democratic candidate for Congressional Representative of this district, and who is again a nominee, spoke at length upon the present condition of Louisiana. He was most conservative in his remarks and refrained from making any statement which would be calculated to unduly influence or excite the minds of his hearers. Referring to the financial condition of the State, he said there were various reasons adduced by theorists in explanation of the present poverty and depression of trade. Chief among these was the idea that war had impoverished and prostrated the South. He entertained no such belief. Indeed France furnished a thorough refutation of the assertion that in modern times war could for any length of time reduce to poverty a country of many resources. Her great capital prostrated by the outrages of her own communists; her territory dismembered by the loss of two of her most beautiful provinces; her people undismayed by the death of thousands lost in battle, promptly come forward in response to the appeal for one thousand million dollars to pay the German indemnity, and yet the natural wealth of France was as nothing in comparison to the riches nature had lavished upon many of the Southern States. It was the character of the French people, their cheerful acknowledgement of existing circumstances, and their courageous determination to discharge their brave resolve that had enabled them to perform a financial feat that had no parallel in the world's history. War had not daunted the valor of the French, and it had not caused the courage or fortitude of the people of Louisiana to deteriorate. It was this belief that made him deny that the present deplorable condition of the South had been caused by the rebellion. Other seekers after the solution of the problem urged that the abolition of slavery was at the bottom of all the trouble; and there were many honorable gentlemen at the North who conscientiously believed that the misery of the South was due in a great measure to the desire on the part of the white population to have the negroes returned to a condition of slavery. This idea Gen. Gibson said was in every way a mistaken one. He had a very large acquaintance in most of the Southern States, and he had yet to see one man who was in favor of a restoration of slavery in any form. He was himself certainly opposed to anything of the sort, and, hostile as he was to war, inimical as he was to any appeal to arms, if there was one proposition that would reconcile him to resuming his sword and once more seeking his place in battle, it would be a proposition either directly or indirectly looking to the reestablishment of slavery in any form. This declaration was greeted with loud and long-continued applause. In continuation, Gen. Gibson said that misgovernment, and that alone, was to blame for the present condition of Louisiana. Much of this misgovernment was due to the hostility which bad men of both parties had sought to incite between the two races. Some declared that this feeling was principally kept alive by so-called carpet-baggers. This was a great mistake. The men who fanned the strife were not all born North; many of them were natives of the State and had lived in it since their birth. The speaker continued in this strain at considerable length, and at the conclusion of his address was heartily cheered.

A REMARKABLE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

Among the many political factions in New-Orleans, an association of working men calling themselves "The Hives," have lately gained considerable prominence because of the novel principles which they advocate and the rapidity with which their list of membership is increasing. At a [illegible] meeting of the association nominations for city officers were made and the following remarkable platform adopted;

1. Repudiation of the whole of the so-called debt of the State of Louisiana, and refusing to vote for any tax to pay the principal or the interest of the same.

2. The passage of an act by the Legislature of Louisiana, at the earliest moment possible, prohibiting the assessment of taxes, under any name or guise whatsoever, to pay interest or principal of the so-called debts of any city, town, village, or parish in the State.

3. The passage of an act by Congress, complemental to the section of the Federal Constitution, declaring that no State shall emit bills of credit, making it a penal offense to assess or attempt to collect a tax to pay the interest or the principal of any bill of credit issued by or to the name of a State, or a public corporation created by a State.

4. Abolition of every State tax upon industry, known as "license tax;" prohibition, by legislative enactment, of any such taxes, by city, town, village, or parish authority, and the entire exemption, by statute, of all vessels, whether sea-going or river craft, from wharfage, levee, or any tax whatsoever, in every port and at every landing in Louisiana.

5. Reduction of State taxation, for every purpose, to a rate which shall not exceed $1 50 per head of the population of the State, (say 700,000) according to the census made in 1870.

6. Limitation of municipal or parochial taxes, for all purposes, to a rate which shall not exceed $7 per head of municipal or parochial population, (say 200,000,) in New-Orleans, according to the same census.

7. That all taxes, State and municipal, remaining due on the 1st January, 1875, shall be canceled, except so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the appropriations due to charitable institutions, to officers, secretaries, clerks, and working people engaged in the public service, and for supplies furnished for public use; provided, however, that a rigid scrutiny shall be made into all claims, whether pay-rolls or accounts, against any department reasonably obnoxious to the suspicion of fraud; that cash prices only, not the extravagant prices charged by reason of depreciated credit, shall be allowed; and, provided that, in any event, not over $1,000,000 of such taxes shall be collected in New-Orleans—say one-fifth of the amount which will probably remain due at the time specified.

8. That the salary or fees of every public officer, whose remuneration is properly a subject of legislative consideration, shall be reduced to an amount corresponding with the abilities required to perform his duties, and the responsibilities of his place, due consideration being had also to the universal impoverishment of the people.

There are between three and four thousand members of "The Hives" society in New-Orleans, and it is believed that they will succeed in electing one or two of their nominees to minor offices.

THE WHITE LEAGUE.

The State and county office-holders still continue to complain that the maintenance of the White League organization is in violation of the compromise recently entered into. Referring to the subject, one of the organs of the League published in this city says:

> Originating in the hopelessness engendered by the innumerable failures to effect any co-operation between the colored people and the respectable and honest white citizens, and to break up the close union of the colored people with the cormorant and rapacious class of white adventurers and jobbers who had fastened themselves upon the State, the White League has always been ready to dissolve and disappear from the political arena when the causes and the facts which brought it into life and activity shall disappear. It is vain to expect to extinguish and prevent such an organization as long as these causes exist. Remove them, let the colored people initiate themselves or meet half way the proffers of the whites for a co-operation on the basis of mutual guaranties of the reasonable demands of each, and the White League will vanish as quickly as it came into such vigorous existence. That this is practicable under the direction of citizens who are not demagogues, small politicians, and office-seekers, has never been doubted.

Democratic leaders make no secret of the fact that the White League is stronger now than ever before, and it cannot be denied that they are drilled in the manual of arms for several hours every evening. Their leaders assure the people that the election will pass off quietly, and that no further disturbance is to be feared, but they decline to explain why their organization is maintained, or why continual additions are being made to it.

H. C.

REPUBLICAN PARISH NOMINATIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 15.—The New-Orleans Parish Republican Convention received letters from Labatut and Calhoun accepting their nominations. The following nominations were made to-day: For City Administrator of Public Accounts, J. L. Higby; of Commerce, J. E. Dumas, colored; Assessments, H. Bonzano; Water Works, A. Sparacis; Police, W. F. Loan, late Commodore of the Ozark; for Civil Sheriff, Joseph Herwig; Criminal Sheriff, Joseph Boutelette, colored, who defeated Gen. A. S. Badger by fourteen votes.

The First Ward Colored Democratic Club is now marching in procession under the protection of the White League.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NOMINATION OF DR. AYER IN THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, AND MR. HARRIS IN THE SECOND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Dr. Ayer succeeded in carrying the nomination in the Seventh Congressional District, at Lowell, to-day, receiving on the formal ballot 61 out of 106 ballots cast; and B. W. Harris, of East Bridgewater, was nominated in the Second District, at Taunton. The Lowell Convention was orderly and without especial incident, the nomination being a foregone conclusion. Before the opening of business the friends of Dr. Ayer held a meeting, and were active among the delegates to the last moment. The "Antis" were without organization, as in Butler's district, and divided their strength. Nearly two-thirds of the number of ballots received by Ayer were from Lowell and Lawrence, the only cities in the district, and, significantly enough, where his capital is largely invested. The remaining forty-five votes were divided between Judge Hoar and Messrs. Richardson and Marshall, of Lowell. After the announcement of the ballot, an effort was made to make the nomination unanimous, Col. Needham, of Groton, a Hoar man, making an earnest appeal in this direction, urging the necessity of harmony among the Republicans, and the danger of the least Democratic success in the campaign here, but it was not successful. Judge Hoar's name was presented in the Convention unexpectedly, and it might have met with more support had he given some assurance that he would run if nominated. The convention over, the agents of Ayer gave a collation to all the delegates who would attend, and expressed their delight at their success in various ways. The Doctor is expected from Europe this week, and if his opponents can provoke him to take the stump his defeat is sure. There is no indication now of a bolt.

The convention at Taunton was without interest. Mr. Harris was nominated by acclamation, and he accepted the nomination in a brief speech.

The convention in the Eighth District, represented now by Mr. Williams, will be held to-morrow, and the opponents of the sitting member, claiming to be in the majority, will endeavor to unite on Mr. Esty, of Framingham, if they conclude that it will be useless to attempt to run Ex-Gov. Claflin, now that he has declined to be considered a candidate. The First District Convention will be held next week, and Mr. Buffinton will no doubt be nominated.

MURDER IN ONTARIO.

MARMORA, Ontario, Oct. 15.—About 9 o'clock last evening a dreadful murder was committed two miles from this village. The murdered man, Richard Wolfe, resided about five miles from here, and was in the village during the day. He had an altercation and fight with Thomas White, who left the village about dusk for home. Wolfe waited for some time, and then started on the road. When about two miles out he came up with White and a companion named Wheeler. White, being out of his wagon, attacked Wolfe, and stabbed him in the thigh, cutting the femoral artery lengthwise about one inch and a half. Wolfe fell back and died instantly. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered to the effect that Wolfe came to his death from a wound in the leg wilfully made by Thomas White, and that the jury also believed that Nelson Wheeler was accessory to the crime. Both parties are now lodged in Belleville Jail.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

THE GREAT EXPLOSION—THE PRINCE OF WALES.

AN ALARMING EVENT—DESTRUCTION OF ART TREASURES—THE QUEEN'S PARSIMONY—THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1874.

The explosion of gunpowder on the canal at Regent's Park has, of course, been very unpleasant for the people of that region, but the inhabitants of London generally have every reason to be thankful for it, inasmuch as it has given them a timely warning of the perils to which they are exposed by their own carelessness; and it is to be hoped that this will not be neglected. The actual damage done has, as far as I can learn, been somewhat exaggerated by the newspapers. There has been a great deal of glass broken; here and there a house has lost its roof, or had some of the bricks shaken out of it; and the district has rather the aspect of a bombarded city. Still, the consequences of the explosion, though spread over a considerable area, are not particularly serious. The destruction of the house of M. Alma Todema, the French painter, is, perhaps, the gravest loss. M. Todema has only lately, on his marriage with an English lady, taken up his quarters in London, and he had converted an ordinary English dwelling, of the usual prosaic type, into quite a bower of enchantment. When you passed the threshold, over which an emphatic "Salve" greeted the guest, you could fancy yourself in the corridors and chambers of an old Roman or Pompeiian mansion, with just a dash of modern art about it to make it more quaint and fascinating. The walls were enriched by a great deal of work from M. Todemas' own brush, and he had also stored up here a valuable collection of pictures, drawings, ceramic ware, and other forms of art. All this has been pretty well ruined by the explosion, and much of it, of course, can hardly be replaced. A large villa called North House has also been shattered, but, on the whole, as I have said, most of the houses have escaped with broken panes, which the glaziers will be able to set right in a day or two. It is, perhaps, surprising that there should not have been a larger number of serious personal injuries, for as yet only a few cases are known, and it would seem that generally people have been more frightened than hurt. And the fright will probably do good. It has brought home to the inhabitants of London a sense of the danger to which they are exposed by the conveyance through their midst of quantities of terrible explosives in the most reckless way, and with scarcely any precautions against ignition. Attention has frequently been called to this state of things, but hitherto without effect. In the present instance a number of barges, of which one contained five tons of gunpowder, and another several barrels of petroleum, were drawn through the heart of the town by a steam-tug scattering sparks and cinders. It appears that it has been a common practice to send gunpowder and petroleum even in one and the same barge. It will probably never be ascertained exactly how the catastrophe was caused, and it might, of course, have occurred in various ways, but it is clear at least that the steam-tug might very well have done the mischief. As it happened, the gunpowder exploded down in a hollow, and in a part of the town where the houses are not packed very closely together, and where there is a good deal of open ground. As the barges, however, had come from the other extremity of London, the explosions might equally have taken place in one of the most densely populous parts of the city, when the consequences would have been appalling. Now, however, the Metropolitan Board has taken up the question, and it may be expected that the carriage of inflammable materials through the town will henceforth be strictly regulated.

THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The semi-official statement which has been published with regard to the pecuniary position of the Prince of Wales is the beginning of a very serious question, which there may be some difficulty in settling. The statement has been ostensibly put forth as a vindication of the Prince, but it is really an attack upon the Queen, and there can be no doubt that it has emanated from Marlborough House. For the present, we are told, the Prince pays his way, but only by drawing on the private capital which was saved up for him by his father, and, of course, this plan cannot be continued for an indefinite period. Sooner or later the accumulated fund, which is being yearly diminished by from £10,000 to £20,000, will be finally exhausted, and what is the Prince to do then? The Prince's regular income consists of £40,000 a year from the Treasury, and £60,000, or thereabouts, from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, making £100,000 in all. The Princess of Wales has also an annuity of £10,000. The Prince's income is certainly not very large for one in his position. It is exceeded by that of several noblemen, and indeed more than one coal-owner or iron-master might be named who, during the last year or two, has been making twice as much. Still £100,000 a year, with the Princess' pocket money of £10,000, should be sufficient for the maintenance of a very comfortable and respectable establishment, and it cannot be said that there have ever been any symptoms of profusion or extravagance in the Prince's household. He is rather a diner-out than a dinner-giver, and the number of entertainments at Marlborough House are few and far between. The fancy ball of last Summer was quite an exceptional outbreak, and, after all, it was more costly to the guests, who had to provide the dresses, than to the host, who had merely to give them supper. It is said that the Prince has to extend hospitality to foreign potentates when they come to England; but, in point of fact, they are generally provided for at the expense of the country. There can be no doubt, however, that the Prince has, in consequence of the Queen's persistent seclusion, been saddled with duties and obligations which, in the natural course of things, would have fallen to his mother's share, and which were not taken into account in fixing his allowance. For this outlay he should be indemnified; but from what source? And here we come to the other side of the picture. While the Prince of Wales is yearly eating into his private capital, the Queen, in consequence of the simplicity and retirement of her life, is annually heaping up a vast accumulation of savings. By the Civil List act the sum of £385,000 was settled upon her Majesty for life, "for defraying the expenses of her Majesty's household and supporting the honor and dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom," but of this sum only £60,000, allocated for the privy purse, are placed under her Majesty's personal control. The rest of the money was appropriated to different branches of expenditure in connection with the court, and it was provided that if in any case the expenditure fell short of the amount fixed, the balance [illegible] of the Lords of the Treasury, be applied to meeting an excess in other branches. It certainly does not seem to have been intended that any savings should be paid into the Queen's private purse; but gradually the practice of doing so seems to have sprung up. The staff of the royal household has also been subjected to successive reductions, and the Queen's retirement has further diminished in a very large degree the regular expenses of the court. The result is that her Majesty must have had for many years past the command of an income considerably beyond the original sum allowed for the privy purse. It is calculated that the £60,000 has thus been raised to nearly three times that amount, and that close upon a million and a half of money has been saved out of the annual sum appropriated by Parliament for the salaries and wages of the royal household. Besides this, the Queen is supposed to have come into possession of nearly a million on the Prince Consort's death; a million and a half was left her by an eccentric old gentleman named Wield; and altogether the aggregate private fortune of the Queen has been estimated at not less than five millions. This calculation is, to a great extent, a conjecture; but at least there cannot be any room for doubt that the savings due to her Majesty's withdrawal from public life must have been very large; and it might have been expected that some family arrangement would have been made, by which the additional expenses thrown upon the Prince in discharging the duties of the Sovereign should have been paid out of her Majesty's privy purse. It is extremely unfortunate that a question of this kind should have been forced into public notice. Popular feeling was quite opposed to Sir Charles Dilke when he grumbled about the cost of maintaining the court, and nothing would be more contrary to the wish of the nation than to do anything shabby in that way. But on the other hand, the most determined resistance would be offered to any attempt to get the country to pay twice over for the expenses of royal state. I do not think that any Minister of any party would be rash enough to make such a proposal to Parliament, and even if it were carried, it would produce incalculable mischief by the impression which it would leave on the minds of the working classes. Those who provoke an agitation of this kind will have a great deal to answer for.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

While the Prince of Wales is agitating for more money, the Duke of Edinburgh is making haste to show that he and the Duchess, who is, of course, very rich, are quite ready to assume a prominent position in the country. Just at present the Duchess is unable to take part in public ceremonies, but the Duke is indefatigable in keeping himself full in the eye of the country. The other day he was opening a breakwater at Aberdeen; this week he has been figuring at Liverpool, riding about with an escort of lancers, and getting salutes from guards of honor, and even taking upon himself to call out the volunteers for a review; and next week some other display is to be got up for him at Plymouth. By the way, the Liverpool people have set a good example in one way. They have purchased a handsome mansion, with fine grounds round it, just outside the town, and have fitted it up for the reception of distinguished guests, who are not only entertained at a casual dinner, but provided with board and lodging during their stay. The Duke of Edinburgh was quartered in this municipal villa. The Empress of Russia is expected to arrive in England on a visit to her daughter toward the end of this month.

J. H. F.

THE WOMAN'S CONGRESS AT CHICAGO.

SECOND ANNUAL SESSION OF THE ASSOCIATION—THE LIST OF SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The second annual session of the Woman's Congress, called under the auspices of the Association for the Advancement of Women, commenced in this city to-day in the First Methodist Church, which was comfortably filled with an audience composed mainly of ladies.

Mrs. M. A. Livermore, of Boston, President of the association, occupied the chair. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, First Vice President; Miss Alice C. Fletcher, Secretary, and Mrs. George Hoffman, Treasurer of the association, occupied seats on the platform; and among the more prominent women present were Mrs. E. R. Churchill, of New-York; Mrs. Dr. Mary Safford Blake, of Boston; Mrs. Caroline A. Soule, and others.

The list of subjects to be discussed by the Congress was read, the first one being the general subject of finance, embracing the points, first, what monetary enterprises can women safely undertake; second, what new element can women bring into the field of finance; third, the part of women in finance for the good or ill of the country.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe read the first paper on the general subject, taking the ground that women should aspire to and educate themselves to occupy any position in the business world held by men; that they should become bankers, brokers, &c.

Mrs. Caroline A. Soule, Mrs. C. K. Churchill, and Mrs. Livermore also spoke on the subject, taking similar grounds with Mrs. Howe.

The Congress then adjourned until afternoon.

At this afternoon's session a letter was read from Miss Caroline M. Johnson, of Geneva, Switzerland, expressing sympathy with the objects of the Congress; also a letter from Mr. Barnes, of London, England, making some suggestions as to the kinds of employment suitable for women.

The discussion of the subject under consideration at the morning session was then resumed, Mrs. Herbert, of Iowa; Mrs. Cleveland, of New-York, and Mrs. Howt, of Boston, speaking briefly.

In this evening's session Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell read a paper on the intellectual cultivation of woman combined with household duties. It was discussed by Mrs. Julia Ward How, Mrs. Mary Livermore, Rev. Mrs. Soule, Mrs. Mary Corbin, and others.

NOMINATIONS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15.—The First District Republican Convention to-day nominated by acclamation Hon. Benjamin T. Eames for Congress. In the Second District Republican Convention, this afternoon, Latimer W. Ballou was nominated for Congress on the twenty-second ballot. The nomination was then made unanimous.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The Republicans of Dutchess, Columbia, and Putnam Counties today enthusiastically renominated John H. Ketchum for Congress by acclamation; but in consequence of personal and private business, together with the demand of his new office as a District of Columbia Commissioner, he begged leave to decline, whereupon Charles L. Beale, of Columbia County, was unanimously nominated.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The Republican Judicial Convention to-day nominated David L. Follett, of Norwich, for Circuit Judge. The nomination was unanimous on the eleventh ballot.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Edward B. Fenner was to-day nominated for District Attorney by the Republicans of Monroe County. Mr. Fenner is a young lawyer of unblemished repute, and will do himself and the country honor in the District Attorneyship. The contest was very spirited, there being three aspirants for the nomination.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 15.—Hon. Clement S. Hill, representative in Congress from Kentucky from 1853 to 1855, is announced as an independent candidate for Congress in the Fourth District against [illegible].

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

VISIT OF THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA—HEALTH OF THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Empress of Russia has arrived in this country, and is now at Buckingham Palace.

The Duchess of Edinburgh gave birth to a son at 5 o'clock this morning.

THE MIDDLE PARK PLATE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The objection to giving the race for the Middle Park Plate to Plebeian because of alleged foul riding, has been overruled by the stewards of the meeting.

PERSONAL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—Miss Emily Soldene, with forty members of the English Opera Bouffe Company, which is to appear at the Lyceum Theatre in November, sailed for New-York on the steamer Celtic to-day.

FRANCE.

MEETING OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY—THE NICE ANNEXATION.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—A meeting of the Permanent Committee of the Assembly was held today.

M. De Mahy, Radical, demanded that the Prefect of Nice be dismissed from office because he favored the movement for the separation of Nice from France and its restoration to Italy.

The Deputies of the Right submitted an interpellation in regard to the withdrawal of the man-of-war Orenoque from the Italian coast.

During the debate the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that the last Spanish note had caused an excitement in the press and elsewhere, which was to be regretted. But the incident was far from possessing the grave character given to it. A full investigation would only render the honesty and sincerity of France toward Spain more manifest.

M. Boullier De Branché, of the Extreme Right, uttered a protest against the recall of the Orenoque, as a proceeding opposed to the dignity, as well as the interests, of France.

The Duke Decazes replied that the Pope had neither complained, nor in any way blamed the French Government. The foreign policy of France now was similar to that under the Thiers Administration. He deprecated the discussion of foreign relations as inopportune.

M. Chabaud la Tour, Minister of the Interior, in reply to a question stated that the Government held itself neutral in the elections in Nice.

M. Picard gave notice that the Republicans, on the meeting of the Assembly, would introduce an interpellation, with a view to taking the judgment of the House on the systematic violation by the Government of the liberties of the electors and of the press.

M. Georges Perin, a Radical Deputy of the Assembly, fought a duel to-day with M. Gregori, the editor of a Bonapartist journal. Both were slightly wounded.

Le Soir says the Italian Government is uneasy over the violent attacks made by Ex-President Thiers upon the MacMahon Government, and has notified him that his stay in Italy is calculated to disturb the harmony of its relations with France.

GERMANY.

THE CASE OF COUNT VON ARNIM.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes that it is generally believed that the higher court to which the case will be appealed, will take a more favorable view of Von Arnim's offense than the lower court.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The Government is considering a proposition for the creation of a provincial assembly in Alsace and Lorraine.

SPAIN.

A CARLIST MAGAZINE BLOWN UP—DEFEAT OF CARLISTS.

SANTANDER, Oct. 15.—It is reported that a Carlist magazine at Arteaga has exploded.

Several bands of Carlists have recently been defeated and pursued by the Republicans, with an aggregate loss to the insurgents of fifty killed.

THE INDEMNITY TO GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE VIRGINIUS OUTRAGE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Information, said to be trustworthy, respecting the compensation paid to England by the Madrid Government, is to the effect that it amounts in the total to $75,000. Of this $40,000 was paid as satisfaction for the British sufferers in the Virginius butchery. The remaining $35,000 went to cover other outstanding claims against Spain. The present Government of Spain was not recognized by England until the right of all the claims had been admitted.

A CONFERENCE OF POWERS TO BE PROPOSED ON THE NOTE TO FRANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 16—5:30 A. M.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent telegraph's that he hears that Austria and Italy propose a conference of the Powers to consider the Spanish note to France in the same manner the Luxembourg question was treated.

ROUMANIA.

CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE JEWS.

VIENNA, Oct. 16.—The Italian Consul at Bucharest has refused to open negotiations for a commercial treaty while the Jews in Roumania are deprived of their civil rights. The American Consul, Mr. Peixotto, has taken the same stand.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION—DISAFFECTION IN THE ARMY—THE REBEL GUNBOAT PARANA.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 15.—Advices from Buenos Ayres of the 12th inst. reached here to-day. The insurrectionists under Lopez Jordan are making progress in the Province of Entre Rios. Dr. Avellaneda has issued a manifesto, in which he claims the support of all law-abiding citizens in his efforts to crush the rebellion. Public opinion runs strongly against Avellaneda, and there is disaffection in the army, the troops in some places shouting "Viva Mitre!"

Gen. Rocca telegraphs to the Government from the North that he has defeated the insurgents, but was unable to follow them because his men were not provided with horses.

The Government of the Argentine Confederation has sent a request to the Government of Brazil for the detention of the rebel gun-boat Parana now at Rio Grande. No reply has as yet been made.

A NEW MINISTRY—MITRE APPROACHING BUENOS AYRES WITH TEN THOUSAND MEN.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 15.—Dispatches from Buenos Ayres of yesterday's date, have been received. A new Cabinet has been formed with Alsina, Minister of War; [illegible] Constines, Finance, and Segingewa, Public Instruction.

Gen. Mitre is near Buenos Ayres with 10,000 men.

Great anxiety prevails. A revolt of the Government troops in favor of Mitre is apprehended.

COLLISION AT SEA.

A SHIP SUNK AND ELEVEN SEAMEN DROWNED.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The British ship Kingsbridge, from this port for Sydney, came in collision in the British Channel with the ship Candahar, and was sunk. Eleven of the crew of the Kingsbridge were drowned.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE AND CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 15.—From the best estimates that can be made to-night, the Legislature will stand as follows: Senators holding over—Republicans, 16; Democrats, 8. Elected—Republicans, 8; Democrats, 12; Independents, 3; doubtful, 3.

In the House—Democrats, 51; Republicans, 40; Independents, 9.

Later official returns received to-day change the result given last night in the First, Eighth, and Ninth Districts.

In the First District, B. C. Fuller, Democrat, is elected over Hellman, by about 400 majority.

In the Eighth District, Morton C. Hunter, Republican, is re-elected by 103 majority.

In the Ninth District, F. J. Cason, Republican, and present member, has 361 majority, with one precinct in Lafayette County to hear from, which will increase his majority.

In the Seventh (Indianapolis) District, Frank Landers, Democrat, has a majority of 565.

The delegation will stand eight Democrats to five Republicans, a Democratic gain of five members.

The official vote in twenty-seven counties gives the Democrats a net gain on the State ticket, as compared with the vote for Governor in 1872, of 4,753. The majority in the State will reach 15,000.

DEMOCRATIC ESTIMATES OF THE RESULT IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 15.—At the Democratic head-quarters, up to 11 o'clock P. M., the official and unofficial returns have been received from seventy-eight counties, which show a net Democratic gain over last year of 17,012. This leaves ten counties yet to hear from. Granting that these counties have given the same majorities as last year, the Democratic majority in the State will be about 18,000. It is thought, however, that the official returns will swell the majority to 20,000.

In the thirteen Congressional Districts, which have gone Democratic, the majority is about 34,000, divided as follows: First District, 4,500; Second District, 1,500; Third District, 800; Fourth District, 1,000; Fifth District, 5,000; Sixth District, 2,000; Seventh District, 1,000; Ninth District, 500; Eleventh District, 2,000; Twelfth District, 4,300; Thirteenth District, 4,000; Fourteenth District, 5,500; Twentieth District, 2,700.

In the seven districts which have gone Republican, the majority is 8,000, divided as follows: Eighth District, 300; Tenth District, 120; Fifteenth District, 800; Sixteenth District, 1,200; Seventeenth District, 250; Eighteenth District, 1,200; Nineteenth District, 3,500.

This leaves a Democratic majority in the twenty districts of 26,000.

THE VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION AND THE STATE TICKET IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 15.—The Democrats estimate from returns already in that 105,000 votes were cast in the late election, being the largest number ever polled in the State, and that the Constitution and Democratic State ticket were carried by 75,000 majority.

POSSIBLE DEFEAT OF GOFF, REPUBLICAN, IN WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, West Va., Oct. 15.—Returns, as received up to this hour, indicate the probable election of Wilson, the Democratic Congressman for the First District, over Goff, Republican, by about 100 majority.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—1 A. M.—The barometer is low in Missouri, and thence northward, with southerly winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and rain in the Mid-Mississippi Valley. Falling barometer, southerly winds, slowly rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather prevail on the lakes and in the Ohio Valley. North-west to south-west winds, clear cold weather, and falling barometer in the Eastern and Middle States. Easterly to south-easterly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. The river has fallen at Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

From Missouri to Michigan, and north-westward to Minnesota and Lake Superior, falling barometer, south-easterly to south-westerly winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer and cloudy weather, and rain.

For the lower lakes falling barometer, south-easterly winds, warmer and cloudy weather.

For the Middle States and New-England, diminishing pressure, southerly and south-westerly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather, with possibly rain in the evening in West Virginia.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, falling barometer, south-easterly winds, warmer and increasingly cloudy weather, with occasional rain in the former.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	53°	38°	3:30 P. M.	67°	57°
6 A. M.	52°	38°	6 P. M.	61°	55°
9 A. M.	56°	44°	9 P. M.	56°	50°
12 M.	66°	50°	12 P. M.	62°	48°

Average temperature yesterday........47½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year........57⅞°

FUNERAL OF BISHOP M'FARLAND.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 15.—The funeral of the late Bishop McFarland occurred to-day at St. Patrick's Church. Among those present were thirteen Bishops and a great number of priests from this and neighboring dioceses. The church was thronged with people, and hundreds could not gain admittance. The services began with the offices for the dead, followed by a requiem mass, Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., acting as celebrant. Bishop Hendricken, of Providence, then delivered a funeral discourse. At 1 o'clock the funeral procession took its way to St. Joseph's Convent, in front of which a vault had been prepared to receive the body. At the grave the miserere and benedictus were chanted.

CHARLIE ROSS' FATHER SINKING.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 15.—Mr. Christian K. Ross, father of the abducted child, Charlie Ross, is reported to be in a sinking condition. It is said that for several days past his reason has been growing weaker.

NO THIRD CANDIDATE FOR THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The following resolutions were adopted last night by the Good Templars of Troy:

Resolved, That the third or Prohibition Party at the present time would be detrimental to the cause of temperance, and thereby we would lose all chances of favor from either of the two great political parties.

Resolved, That it is the [illegible]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT TO HIM AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

THE PROCESSION TO OAK RIDGE CEMETERY—SENATOR OGLESBY'S ORATION—THE DEDICATION POEM—SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION—THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 15.—An immense concourse assembled to-day to witness the unveiling of the statue of Abraham Lincoln, which was recently placed in position on the National Lincoln Monument in Oak Ridge Cemetery. The weather was propitious, and the occasion was one which will be long remembered by all who had the pleasure of participating in it. There were a number of military companies in the procession, and civic societies, including the Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Temperance, and benevolent societies. There were also a large number of distinguished members of the army, the judiciary, and State officers of other States. Gens. Grant, Sherman, McDowell, Pope, and Custer, Vice President Wilson, Hon. S. Colfax, Ex-Secretary Borie, Secretary Belknap, and hundreds of other distinguished men of the nation are here to-day to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of Lincoln. The universal verdict of the forty thousand people who were here to-day was that Meade had faithfully and truly represented not only the features, but the correct idea, of the great President. Those who made extemporaneous speeches after the unveiling, including Grant, Wilson, Sherman, Colfax, and Robert S. Lincoln, gave their testimony that the statue was a true presentment of Mr. Lincoln, as did Hon. Jesse K. Dubois and Gov. Oglesby. This evening the whole city is illuminated in honor of the great occasion. Arches trimmed with evergreens and flowers, wreaths stretching from house-top to house-top, flags and banners everywhere put the town in gala attire. Gens. Grant and Sherman, and Vice President Wilson have a reception at the Governor's mansion. The annual banquet of the Army of the Tennessee was held at Leland Hall, and was largely attended. The banquet concludes the present meeting of the society. The next meeting is fixed at Desmoines, Iowa, Sept. 29 and 30, and the orator is Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher, of Missouri.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 15.—The Lincoln Monument at Oak Ridge Cemetery was unveiled to-day, and the town has been given up to the celebration of the occasion. The procession began to form at 11 o'clock, Gov. Beveridge acting as Grand Marshal. President Grant, with Secretary Belknap, occupied a carriage at the head of the procession, preceded by the military band from Newport Barracks, and escorted by the Governor's Guards, a military organization of this city, as a guard of honor. Next came Rev. Dr. Hale, an old friend of President Lincoln, and Bishop Wayman, colored; and in the other carriages rode Vice President Wilson, with Sir Fowell Buxton, M. P., and W. G. Forster, M. P., of England; Gens. McDowell and Custer, and Hon. J. K. Dubois, with Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Gov. Beveridge. Gen. Sherman marched on foot at the head of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and following him was a long line of army, military, and civil societies. Next to the carriages containing the members of the Lincoln Monument Association came the carriages in which were Robert T. Lincoln, only surviving son of the deceased President; Mrs. L. B. Smith, sister of Mrs. Lincoln, and other relatives. Mrs. Lincoln was unable to be present, as she is quite ill at her residence in Chicago.

The procession arrived at the cemetery at 1 o'clock. Not less than 25,000 persons were present. After the playing of the "Dead March" by the band, Bishop Weyman made a fervent and eloquent prayer, and a choir of singers chanted "With malice toward none; with charity for all."

Hon. Jesse K. Dubois then read an historical sketch of the Lincoln Monument Association, of which the following are the essential parts:

HISTORY OF THE WORK OF THE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

When Abraham Lincoln fell by the hand of an assassin, April 14, 1865, after the first expressions of horror and grief, and a partial recovery from the shock which for the instant had paralyzed the nation, a spontaneous feeling arose demanding that some memorial should be erected, to convey to future generations the estimate placed by his contemporaries upon the life, virtues, and public services of the martyr President. For some days nothing was said on the subject at his own home, where his life-long neighbors were bending all their energies to prepare for the funeral ceremonies. The first mention of the subject in Springfield was in the *State Journal*, on the morning of April 24. The same day the Committee of Arrangements that had been previously appointed by a public meeting of the citizens of Springfield, to prepare for the reception of the remains of President Lincoln, held a meeting, and among other items of business,

Resolved, That Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, Lieut. Gov. William Bross, Hon. Sharon Tyndale, Secretary of State; Hon. O. H. Miner, Auditor of State; Hon. N. Bateman, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Hon. John S. Stuart, Hon. S. H. Treat, Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Hon. O. M. Hatch, Hon. John A. McClernand, Hon. William Butler, Hon. James C. Conkling, Hon. Thomas J. Dennis, Mayor, &c., and such others as they may select, constitute a Lincoln Monument Association, for the purpose of receiving funds and disbursing the same, for obtaining grounds and erecting a monument thereon in Springfield, Ill., to the memory of our lamented Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That Hon. James H. Beveridge, Treasurer of the State of Illinois, be the Treasurer of said association.

A call was at once issued by the association to "the officers, soldiers, and sailors in the army and navy, in camps, stations, forts, and hospitals, loyal leagues, lodges of Masons and Odd-fellows, religious and benevolent associations, churches of all denominations, and the colored population," requesting contributions by the second week in May, or as soon thereafter as possible. The association was without legal authority until May 11, 1865, when it was organized under the general incorporation laws of the State of Illinois. On the same day the association perfected its organization by electing Gov. R. J. Oglesby President; Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Vice President; Clinton L. Conkling, Secretary; James H. Beveridge, Treasurer. A code of by-laws was adopted, agents to collect funds were appointed, and the Treasurer directed to invest the funds in United States securities.

It was still the intention to erect the monument on the ground where the first vault was built, but a letter was received from Mrs. Lincoln, dated at Chicago, June 5, 1865, in which she repeated her objections to that locality. On the 14th of June, 1865, it was decided by a majority of one in a full board of directors to build the monument in Oak Ridge Cemetery. Six acres of land were given by the City of Springfield to the association as a site for the monument. Measures were at once taken to erect a temporary vault near that belonging to the cemetery, in which to keep the remains until the monument should be ready to receive them. The body of Mr. Lincoln was removed from the public receiving vault to the temporary vault belonging to the association Dec. 21, 1865. In the process of transferring the remains, the box containing the coffin was opened, in order that the features of the deceased might be seen and identified; and six of his personal acquaintances, R. J. Oglesby, O. M. Hatch, Jesse K. Dubois, Newton Bateman, [illegible], and D. L. Phillips, filed a written [illegible]

[illegible] the 1st of September as the day for the examination of designs. Thirty-seven designs by thirty-one artists, six of them sending two each, were received and placed on exhibition in the Senate Chamber. After patient and careful consideration, on the 11th of the same month, the board announced its decision in the following resolution:

Resolved, That this association adopt the design submitted by Larkin G. Mead, Jr., to be constructed of granite and bronze, and that the whole matter be referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

Ample time was taken to discuss the details of the contract, care being had to protect the interests of all parties thereto. By the terms of the proposals for designs, the successful competitor was entitled to the contract to build the entire monument. When Mr. Mead's design was accepted he at once commenced arrangements to build the architectural portion of the monument, and caused full plans and specifications to be prepared. Afterward, by agreement between the association and Mr. Mead, he surrendered his right to build the architectural part of the monument, and the association, for good reasons, released him, and agreed to pay the expenses he had incurred up to that time. On the 30th of December, 1868, a contract was concluded between the association and Larkin G. Mead, Jr., in which it was stipulated that the association was to manage the building of the architectural part of the monument, and that it should be done strictly after the drawings and specifications of Mr. Mead. On his part, Mr. Mead was to mold, cast, and deliver all the statuary in bronze, according to his design, namely:

1. A statue of Lincoln, not less than ten feet high, for $13,700.

2. A group representing infantry, containing three figures and appropriate accessories, the figures to be not less than seven and a half feet high, for $13,700.

3. A group of cavalry, to contain a horse and two human figures, with appropriate accessories, the human figures to be not less than seven and a half feet high and the horse in proportion, for the sum of $13,700.

4. A group of artillery, to contain three figures and appropriate accessories, the figures to be not less than seven and a half feet high, for $13,700.

5. A marine group to contain three figures and appropriate accessories, the figures to be not less than seven and a half feet high, for $13,700.

6. The coat of arms of the United States, as shown in the specifications, for $1,500, making a total of $70,000.

Five business men of New-York, of known responsibility, gave security for the performance of the contract on the part of Mr. Mead.

On the 7th day of May, 1869, the Board of Directors, under the above contract, instructed the Executive Committee to order the statue of Lincoln and the coat of arms of the United States. After advertising for proposals to erect the monument—excepting the statuary—the bid of W. D. Richardson, of Springfield, was accepted. A contract was entered into between the association and Mr. Richardson, in which he agreed to erect the National Lincoln Monument in Oak Ridge Cemetery, according to the plans and specifications adopted by the association, for the sum of $136,550. He was to build the foundation during the current year 1869, and complete the superstructure by Jan. 1, 1871.

The association agreed to pay Mr. Richardson the sum above named on monthly estimates as the work progressed, fifteen per cent. of the same to be withheld until the work was completed according to contract.

Ground was broken Sept. 9, 1869, and the massive foundation was completed before the close of that year. When the Spring of 1870 opened materials were ready to commence the superstructure. There was so much delay on the part of the railroads in bringing the granite to the ground, that it was found impossible to finish within the building season of 1870.

Work was resumed early in the following Spring, and the cap-stone was elevated to its position on the obelisk, May 22, 1871.

The monument was so far advanced that the remains of Thomas Lincoln, a son of President Lincoln, who died in Chicago on the 15th of July, 1871, were brought to Springfield and deposited in the crypt at the extreme west, on the 17th of that month; and the remains of the President, and of his two sons, William and Edward, were removed from the temporary vault to the monument Sept. 19, 1871.

The six personal friends of Mr. Lincoln, who identified his remains on the occasion of their being deposited in the temporary vault, again viewed them, and again certified in writing that it was the body of Abraham Lincoln.

Both papers are on file with the Secretary of the association.

The evidence of identity is thus unbroken.

The total contributions to the general fund of the National Lincoln Monument Association have amounted to	$164,448 45
To this add the sum realized for interest and premiums	35,672 45
Giving a total of	$180,120 90
Which has been appropriated as follows:	
L. G. Mead, for design	$1,000 00
Paid Larkin G. Mead for drawings, specifications and all details connected with the architectural part of the monument	5,500 00
L. G. Mead, statue and coat of arms	15,300 00
W. D. Richardson, on contract	136,550 00
Temporary vault	1,612 97
Expended on grounds	3,546 60
Iron steps on grounds	892 00
Paid for steel engraving of the monument for Sunday-school children, as per agreement	1,150 00
Superintendence, printing, expenses of soliciting agents, commissions to agents, &c., &c.	7,830 13
Total appropriations	$173,282 70

The balance unappropriated is $6,838 20, which will all find profitable use in the future improvements of the grounds.

The contributions may be classified as follows:

Received from States		$61,500
as follows:		
State of Illinois	$50,000	
State of New-York	10,000	
State of Missouri	1,000	
State of Nevada	500	

The next largest item is the contributions of soldiers and sailors, which amount to $27,682 12. These contributions by companies, regiments, ships, and separate commands will average about $1 per man, and in nearly all cases a record is preserved of the name of each contributor. About $8,000 of the sum is the contribution of the colored soldiers of the United States Army. Contributions credited to Sunday-schools amount to $18,320 38. This represents the contributions of 1,700 schools; and the names of the individual contributors, embracing more than 60,000 children, are enrolled in a separate book.

The contributions taken up in churches amount to $3,893 03. The contributions of benevolent societies amount to $2,542 39. This sum is contributed by lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, and Union Leagues. Among many contributions received from public schools, the public schools of California contributed, through the State Superintendent, $1,780 44. In addition to the above, the contributions to the general fund of other societies and organizations and of individuals amount in the aggregate to $28,730 09.

A considerable sum, some thousands of dollars, is credited to boxes, which were put up in banks and post offices and other public places. The large amount of these anonymous contributions is the best evidence of the interest of all classes in the undertaking.

It has been the rule of the association never to order work nor make any contract involving the absolute payment of money, until the money is in hand to pay the whole amount.

The contract with Mr. Mead was drawn in recognition of this rule. As already shown, the proceeds of contributions, public and private, had been sufficient to pay for the architectural portion of the monument and the statue of Lincoln and the coat of arms; but until the Summer of 1871 no special effort had been made to raise funds for the four groups.

In July, 1871, citizens of Chicago, through Hon. J. Young Scammon, voluntarily pledged themselves to raise $13,700 to pay for the infantry group statuary. In December of that year the one-third of this sum was paid to Mr. Mead, and he was ordered to construct the model of the infantry group.

Messrs. Oglesby and Phillips, acting under instructions of the association, visited New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and submitted to prominent gentlemen in each of those cities the proposition that the three cities should assume the cost of the three remaining groups; that New-York should furnish the naval group, Philadelphia the artillery group, and Boston the cavalry group. This proposition met with favor and encouragement in each city. In the City of New-York, under the leadership of Gov. E. D. Morgan, 137 gentlemen have subscribed and paid $100 each, amounting to $13,700, and the naval group has been ordered in accordance with the terms of the contract.

It is proposed to raise the same amount in a similar manner in Philadelphia and Boston, and the association [illegible] means are provided for the completion of two of the groups; and we hope, from the assurances from Boston and Philadelphia, that the two others are also provided for. If, however, we fail in that, we doubt not a generous people will make up the deficiency. The work stands to speak for itself. The materials are granite and bronze—than which none can more successfully defy the elements. The foundations are laid deep and strong, and in all the details of construction the work is well and faithfully done.

The members of the association congratulate the artist upon the success which has crowned his efforts to give a faithful rendering of the face and form of the beloved dead whose remains rest beneath this monument. Every member of the association was a neighbor of President Lincoln, and most of them had known him intimately since his early manhood. It is their unanimous opinion that this statue is a truthful likeness, and will serve to give to future generations a perfectly accurate conception of Abraham Lincoln.

Here ends what has been to the members of the association for almost ten years a labor of love and duty.

By the liberal contributions of a grateful nation we have been enabled to provide a suitable place for the remains of one of the wisest, purest men known to our national history.

There may they rest in peace.

The choir then sang, "Rest, Spirit, Rest," at the conclusion of which two Sisters of Charity seated on either side of the statue rose, and, amid breathless silence, raised the red, white, and blue drapery from the marble form.

President Edwards then read the following poem, written for the occasion by James Judson Lord:

DEDICATION POEM.

We build not here a temple or a shrine,
Nor hero-fame to demigods divine;
Nor to the clouds a superstructure rear
For man's ambition or for servile fear.
Not to the Dust, but to the Deeds alone
A grateful people raise th' historic stone;
For where a patriot lived, or hero fell,
The daisied turf would mark the spot as well.

What though the Pyramids, with apex high,
Like Alpine peaks cleave Egypt's rainless sky,
And cast grim shadows o'er a desert land,
Forever blighted by oppression's hand?
No patriot zeal their deep foundations laid—
No freeman's hand their darkened chambers made—
No public weal inspired the heart with love,
To see their summits tow'ring high above.
The ruling Pharaoh, proud and gory-stained,
With vain ambitions never yet attained,
With brow enclouded as his marble throne,
And heart unyielding as the building stone,
Sought with the scourge to make mankind his slaves,
And heaven's free sunlight darker than their graves.
His but to will, and theirs to yield and feel,
Like vermined dust beneath his iron heel;
Denies all mercy, and all right offends,
Till on his head th' avenging Plague descends.

Historic Justice bids the nations know
That through each land of slaves a Nile of blood shall flow:
And Vendome Columns, on a people thrust,
Are, by the people, leveled with the dust.

Nor stone, nor bronze, can fit memorials yield
For deeds of valor on the bloody field.
'Neath war's dark clouds the sturdy volunteer,
By freedom taught his country to revere,
Bids home and friends a hasty, sad adieu,
And treads where dangers all his steps pursue;
Finds cold and famine on his dauntless way,
And with mute patience brooks the long delay,
Or hears the trumpet or the thrilling drum
Peal the long roll that calls, "They come! they come!"
Then to the front with battling hosts he flies,
And lives to triumph, or for freedom dies.

Thund'ring amain along the rocky strand,
The Ocean claims her honors with the Land.
Loud on the gale she chimes the wild refrain,
Or with low murmur wails her heroes slain!
In gory hulks, with splinter'd mast and spar,
Rocks on her stormy breast the valiant Tar:
Lash'd to the mast he gives the high command,
Or midst the fight sinks with the Cumberland.
Beloved banner of the azure sky,
Thy rightful home where'er thy eagles fly;
On thy blue fields the stars of heav'n descend,
And to our day a purer lustre lend.
O, Righteous God! who guard'st the right alway,
And bade Thy peace to come, "and come to stay:"
And while war's deluge fill'd the land with blood,
With bow of promise arch'd the crimson flood—
From fratricidal strife our banner screen,
And let it float henceforth in skies serene.

Yet cunning art shall here her triumphs bring,
And laureled bards their choicest anthems sing.
Here honor'd age shall bare its wintry brow,
And youth to freedom make a Spartan vow.
Here ripen'd manhood from its walks profound
Shall come and halt, as if on hallow'd ground.
Here shall the urn with fragrant wreaths be drest,
By tender hands the flowery tributes prest;
And, wending westward from oppressions far,
Shall pilgrims come led by our freedom-star;
While bending lowly, as o'er friendly pall,
The silent tear from ebon cheeks shall fall.

Sterile and vain the tributes which we pay—
It is the Past that consecrates to-day
The spot where rests one of the noble few
Who saw the right, and dared the right to do.
True to himself and to his fellow-men,
With patient hand he moved the potent pen,
Whose inky stream did, like the Red Sea's flow,
Such bondage break and such a host o'erthrow!
The simple parchment on its fleeting page
Bespeaks the import of the better age—
When man for man no more shall forge the chain,
Nor armies tread the shore, nor navies plow the main.
Then shall this boon to human freedom given
Be fitly deem'd a sacred gift of heaven:
Though of the earth, it is no less divine,
Founded on truth it will forever shine,
Reflecting rays from heaven's unchanging plan—
The law of right and brotherhood of man.

After music from the bands, Ex-Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, stepped forward, and was greeted with cheers. He proceeded to deliver an eloquent tribute to the memory of the dead President, giving a faithful sketch of his public life and services to the country, noting the most striking events of his administration of the affairs of the nation, and concluding as follows:

"If history shall become ungrateful, and moral obligations cease to respond to the calls of justice and patriotism in that race to which he was born, his fame will still be safe. Another race of 40,000,000, with their countless descendants of free-born children, holding his memory in precious reverence, will sing anthems of praise and gratitude to his name forever. The commencement of his second term as President of the United States, and the close of the rebellion, came closely together. I do not know that the time or place is fitting for an examination of the course likely to have been taken by him upon the questions of what is now known as reconstruction. It is true to say, from the great hold he had upon the hearts of the people and their immovable confidence in him—a confidence perhaps enjoyed by no President from Washington down to his own time. Any plan maturely considered and seriously put forward by Lincoln would have met with favor, and, it is probable, would have been adopted by the people. He was a merciful and forgiving man. He promptly ratified the generous terms of surrender dictated to the armies of the rebellion by his humane and victorious General. His proclamation of pardon and amnesty of December, 1863, granted, with the restoration of all property rights, the right to vote to all, with certain specified exceptions as to the classes who had been in rebellion, and would subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Union thereunder, and faithfully abide by and support all acts of Congress and proclamations of the President having reference to the slaves. This, it must be remembered, was during the war. But, now that peace had come by surrender and not by compromise, as in 1861, the actual rebellion had released him from the policy of leaving slavery to the States, and in time allowed him to move forward to emancipation. So in 1865 compulsory submission would have released him from the terms proposed in 1863, and permitted him to move forward to higher and broader grounds. In addition to the great facts that the circumstances of the white and colored population had at the close of the war entirely changed, and the glimpses on several occasions given of a purpose on his part to favor a most enlightened and liberal policy as to all, so as to reunite the country upon a just and enduring basis, stood the great fact that in 1861 he had said he had rather be assassinated than surrender the sentiment in the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal. It is not likely at the close of the contest in which that principle had been [illegible] any plan which would deny to either those who had laid down their arms against the Government or those who had used them in its preservation the fullest right implied, and covered by the broad declaration that all men are equal. Who shall forget that memorable scene in the City of Richmond, which ought to be cherished and perpetuated forever as a part of the history of the closing days of the unhappy strife, where the great and good man, his heart swelling with modest pride, leading his little son by the hand through the deserted streets of the once proud capital of treason, and beholding once more the flag of his country in place of a strange and usurping one restored to its rightful domain, over an undivided Union, grateful to the Almighty God, that in his own good time peace had returned to a divided and sorrowing people, cheered and animated by the hope of a long future of prosperity and happiness to the country, gave assurance to the scattered and remaining few of those who were but yesterday in arms against that flag, as they eagerly gathered about him, offered forgiveness and an early restoration of all the rights under the old Government, and to the humble and long oppressed, rescued from a servitude dishonorable alike to humanity and the flag of freedom, citizenship in the great Republic forever. Who shall measure the usefulness of the life of such a man, and who shall hope to do his memory justice in the course of time? Come what may, whether a republic founded on the immovable foundations of justice and freedom, approved after long experience as the best form of human government standing, or whether a republic in ruins, torn into by factions and rent by the mad ambition of men, this monument, an enduring testimonial to the humble life, the glorious deeds and the shining example of the great citizen and martyr, will stand for the illumination of all men of every clime, nationality, and condition, who, in search of the highest aims and loftiest purposes of life, shall come to this fountain for inspiration and hope. Here the humble may take new courage, the proud learn humility; the ambitious that the true way to greatness lies through industry, integrity, and patriotism; and all men that only the truly good can be truly great. In no other country under the sun could the obscure boy have found his way through the long succession of mysterious and grave events to such eminence and power; and where and in what land can one be found who wielded power with such grace, humanity, and wisdom? The living assign him his proper place in the affections of all men; posterity, profoundly moved by the simplicity of his private life, elevated and enlightened by the purity and splendor of his Administration and public services, cannot fail to fix his place among those who shall rank highest in their veneration. He has gone to the firmament of Washington, and a new light shines down upon his beloved countrymen from the American constellation.

The bands again played an appropriate air, when loud calls being made for President Grant, he stepped forward amid enthusiastic applause, and spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—On an occasion like the present it is a duty on my part to bear testimony to the great and good qualities of the patriotic man whose earthly remains now rest beneath the dedicated monument. It was not my fortune to make the personal acquaintance of Mr. Lincoln till the beginning of the last year of the great struggle for national existence. During those years of doubt and despondency among the many patriotic men of the country, Abraham Lincoln never for a moment doubted but the final result would be in favor of peace, union, and freedom to every race in this broad land; his faith in an all-wise Providence directing our arms to this final result was the faith of the Christian that his Redeemer liveth. Amid obliquy, personal abuse, and hate undisguised, and which was given vent to without restraint through the press, upon stump, and in private circles, he remained the same staunch unyielding servant of the people, never exhibiting revengeful feelings toward his traducers. He rather pitied them, and hoped for their own sake and the good name of their posterity, they might desist. For a single moment, it did not occur to him that not the man Lincoln was being assailed, but that a treasonable spirit—one waiting to destroy the best Government the sun ever shone upon—was giving vent to itself on him as the Chief Executive of the nation only because he was such Executive. As a lawyer in your midst he would have avoided all that slander, for his life was a pure and simple one, and he no doubt would have been a much happier man, but who can tell what might have been the fate of the nation but for the pure, unselfish, and wise administration of Lincoln?

From March, 1864, to the day when the hand of an assassin opened a grave for Mr. Lincoln, then President of the United States, my personal relations with him were as close, as intimate as the nature of our respective duties would permit. To know him personally was to love and respect him for his great qualities of head and heart, and for his patience and patriotism. With all his disappointments from failures on the part of those to whom he entrusted command, and treachery on the part of those who had gained his confidence but to betray it, I never heard him utter a complaint, nor cast censure for bad conduct or bad faith. It was his nature to find excuses for his adversaries. In his death the nation lost its greatest head. In his death the South lost its most just friend.

Ex-Vice President Colfax who was discovered on the platform was loudly called for, and in very eloquent and feeling remarks paid his tribute of love and respect to the honored dead.

Remarks were also made by Gen. Sherman, Vice President Wilson, and Gen. W. T. Linden, after which the doxology was sung, the benediction pronounced, and the vast assemblage quickly dispersed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT.

We reprint the following description of the monument, which will be found of interest in this place:

"The foundation for the central part, upon which the main shaft rises, is composed of a bed of concrete 17 feet square and 8 feet deep. On this concrete the entire 17 feet square is built to a height of 39 feet and 4 inches a solid piece of block-stone masonry, the blocks composing it in many instances weighing several tons each. The foundations for all the outer walls and piers are 6 feet in depth, and are made of concrete and stone. There are four round piers, 15 feet in diameter at the bottom, one at each of the four corners of the central shaft. They are 28 feet 4 inches in height, and tapered to form a pedestal of 11 feet diameter at the top. Upon these rest the statuary groups, representing infantry, cavalry, artillery, and marine power—works of art, valued at $70,000. There are three straight walls on each side of the central shaft, parallel with its sides, and at equal distances with each other, all joined to the round piers. The central shaft, pedestals, and walls touching the same, form a square of 54 feet, with rounded corners. There is another wall outside of these, about 10 feet distant, embracing a square of 72½ feet. Projecting from the south side there is an oval room which extends inward nearly to the base of the monument, the whole room being 32½ feet long by 24 feet wide. This is called Memorial Hall, and is designed for articles used by or in any way associated with the memory of Abraham Lincoln. It is finished inside, both floor and ceilings, with plain stone, and is entered by a door in the south end. On the north side there is a projection similar to that of Memorial Hall. It is 24 feet wide by 12 feet deep in the interior, and is called the Vestibule to the Catacomb. The walls are of stone, and the floor of black and white marble, and it is entered by a door at the north end. The ground is 119½ feet from north to south, and 72½ feet from east to west. On top of the walls spoken of is a covering of immense slabs of Illinois stone, which brings the whole area of seventy-two and a half feet square, and the circular projections over Memorial Hall and the Catacomb, up to fifteen feet ten inches in height from the ground forming the terrace. Four flights of granite steps reach the terrace—one at each corner. The two on the south side land over Memorial Hall, and the two on the north over the Catacomb. The terrace stones form a roof for everything below. A heavy granite balustrade extends up the outside of each stairway and forms a parapet around the large terrace and over the Catacomb and Memorial Hall. The central shaft at the top of the terrace is 12 feet square, and tapers to eight feet square at the apex, 98 feet 4½ inches from the ground. It is hollow from the terrace to the top, the outside being dressed granite lined with hard-burned brick. Entrance to the obelisk is made from the terrace. On the south side of the shaft, 19½ feet above the terrace, and 7 feet above the four pedestals sustaining the statuary groups, is the pedestal for the statue, with the United States coat-of-arms sunk in bronze in its front. Upon the pedestal is the crowning work of the monument—the statue of Lincoln. It rises in heroic proportions, a figure holding in the left hand a scroll, upon which is written 'Emancipation,' and in the right the pen with which Lincoln blotted out from American history the stain of slavery. As a memorial of the Union [illegible] the statue, at the foot of which is a crown of laurels. The statue seems to reflect the grandeur of the hero whose figure art has here modeled."

THE SHAH'S DIARY IN ENGLAND.

The London *Academy*, of Oct. 3, publishes a letter from Teheran, dated Aug. 10, giving some account of the Shah's diary in England. It was published, the writer says, a short time ago, and contains 208 quarto pages of bad print. At times the book has the air of being a true diary—jottings, that is, not meant for publication; at others it becomes, however, evident that he wrote the thing simply for the sake of having it published. The style is throughout of the very poorest description; to a Persian the book is on that account utterly unreadable. A Persian, indeed, might think the book was written by a foreigner with but a scanty knowledge of the language, and this is partly true, for the Shah hardly knows the Persian language, having up to his eighteenth year spoken nothing but Turkish. The Shah's descriptions of some of the wonders he saw are very amusing. When there is anything which he failed fully to comprehend, he says, "It was wonderful," or "We cannot write an explanation." Trivial occurrences he dilates upon with a quite remarkable eloquence, important events he finishes off with a few words. Regarding beautiful and high-born ladies, Emperors, Kings and Queens, he says very little; but on negresses, Japanese jugglers, *cafés chantants* and kindred subjects he is quite communicative. The book is full of absurdities and blunders which he might easily have avoided by calling to his assistance any one of his interpreters; it is, however, perhaps better that he did not do so, for he might thus have spoiled for us a highly delightful treat. After taking farewell of the King of the Belgians, the Shah embarks with "Lorenson Sahib" (Sir Henry Rawlinson) on board the Vigilant, Capt. McClintock, "known through his several voyages to the Northpole Islands." He admires the Vigilant, more especially the good things to eat in the state cabin; there were "peaches, white grapes, black grapes, small very sweet melons; the grapes were from hothouses, and very dear, one bunch of them cost two francs." He arrives at Dover, where the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and others came to meet him. The Duke of Edinburgh is a "very good-looking young man, with small beard and blue eyes," in parentheses he adds that he is very tall. "Prince Arthur is not so tall, has a thinner face, and is smaller made than his brother." On the road from Dover to London, noticing the fine fields of Kent, his Majesty says, "It is not necessary to write about England's agriculture, it is known all over the world." They pass "Sheslhurst" (this, like most other European names, in Roman character); a wheel of a carriage catches fire, and "we were nearly all burnt." The crowd at Charing-cross was "endless," and calls forth the following: "London has some very handsome women; on the countenances of both women and men are depicted nobility, greatness, dignity, and strength; it is evident that England is a great nation; the Almighty has to them especially given power and ability, sense, understanding, and education; no wonder they have conquered a country like India, and possess considerable colonies in America, and in other parts of the world." Then he admires the English army, especially the cavalry, but deplores the small number of the latter. Next day he went to see her Majesty at Windsor Castle; he again sits on a chair, and "the Lord Chamberlain having brought the order of the Jarretiètte, it was given to him by her Majesty's own hands." He in return "gave the Persian order of the Lion and Sun, with his portrait mounted in diamonds." He sees Prince Leopold, "very young and good-looking," attired in Scotch costume; this he explains as "a costume in which the knees are bare." "One daughter of the Queen, sixteen years of age, is always in the house, and not yet married."

The Shah likes to eat well. Whenever the meals are good he never fails to say so. Here "we ate a good breakfast; there were some fine fruits." In the Castle grounds he sees soldiers. "Although the English army is small, it is very well clothed, well drilled, and consists of young, strong men," he remarks. After a description of the Castle, he adds—it looks very much like an afterthought—"Her Majesty's age is fifty, but she looks only forty; she has a genial and pleasant countenance." In the evening he goes to the city, to the Guildhall entertainment. He notices the Policemen, "there are 8,000." The next piece of information is somewhat startling, and ought to put the London Police-defying street-boys at their ease: "The people of London think very much of their Police; anybody that shows any disrespect to the Police must be killed." The Lord Mayor lives in "Cuid Hall." Wonderful to relate, the Shah, on this occasion, sat again on a chair, and we see that in every succeeding chapter he takes care to tell us the same thing—that is, whenever he does happen to sit on a chair. Then the Lord Mayor, the Shah, everybody drank Tós (toasts.) He goes to sleep again that night, and next morning goes to "Volvitch." On the road he sees "working men of London, their faces blackened by coal-smoke;" at Woolwich, "English guns, like the ancient ones; they are loaded by way of muzzle, and not like Krupps, from the breech." In the evening he is at the opera: "There was a great crowd; Patti, one of the celebrated European singers, had been expressly brought from Paris; she sang very well; she is a very handsome woman; she took a long price to come to London. There was also Albani, a Canadian of America, who sang very well and performed well." On the following day, *en route* to the Zoological Gardens, he is received with the usual "hurrahs," he feels quite pleased, and says, "Really they cordially like me." The hippopotamus was "a wonderful thing." On the day of the naval review he had to wait a little at the railway station for the Prince of Wales and the Czarevitch. At Portsmouth he embarks on board the Victoria Albert, Capt. "Prince Linoge," and sits down to breakfast. Then, said His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, "rise, let us go on deck to salute the ships; we rose and went on deck." Two sons of the Prince of Wales were also there. Then the Shah went on board the "Azincourt, commanded by Fipa Huribi," then visited the "Sultan, commander Vansitart," and returned to the Victoria Albert. "The boat got under the steam wheel; the steam wheel began to move, the wheel very nearly touched our boat; if the wheel had touched our boat, which was not the will of God, we should all have been drowned; praise be to God the Almighty, the wheel stopped; we got on deck without further danger." In the evening in the Albert Hall he admires the entrance hall, the macaroni-machine, and the exhibition of pictures painted by officers and men of the navy. Regarding the latter, he says, "Nowhere else have I seen such fine paintings." The great concert, the many performers, and the great organ astonished him much: "Such a crowd nobody has as yet seen from the beginning of the world till now; there were 12,000 persons present, from no single one came a sound, all listened and looked on; it lasted more than an hour; when it was finished we went home and slept."

His Majesty has tried to enlighten his countrymen on the subject of English party politics:

He went to see Lord Russell, "who, although so old, has still a strong intellect, and belongs to the Vigh (Whig) party." For the enlightenment of his Persian readers he goes on: "It is necessary that it should be explained what Whig is. All the Ministers of the English Government are divided into two parts. The party which is now in office is that of the Whigs; at their head are Lord Gladstone as Prime Minister, and Lord Granville as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and other ministers. The other party, which thinks contrary to the former, is called Tory; at its head are Disraeli, and Lord Derby, and others. Whenever the former party gets removed from office, all the ministers and others are replaced by others of the second party."

THE INDICTED INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

The trial of the ten Inspectors of Election indicted for violations of the Election laws was to have been commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady, yesterday, but, on motion of the prosecuting counsel, a postponement was granted until to-day. The postponement was asked for by Mr. Wingate, in consequence, he said, of the absence of his associate counsel. Assistant District Attorney Lyons, though apparently occupying a neutral position in these cases, took occasion to urge upon the court the necessity of some disposition being made of them, so that they would cease to interfere with other important business of the District Attorney's office awaiting the action of the court, among which were the excise trials, involving claims to the extent of $400,000, in which the County was interested, and also the sailors' boarding-house cases. Mr. Wingate desired to impress upon the court the fact that this was the first time the private prosecuting counsel had asked for an adjournment. Counsel representing the respective parties accused were all equally vehement in protesting their desire to have an early trial, and asserting the entire innocence of their clients. Mr. Henry Morrison, who appeared as counsel for Mr. Augustus A. Levy, one of the indicted parties, said that his client, so far from contemplating a violation of the law, or an abuse of the franchise, had been to his knowledge one of the most earnest of our citizens in denouncing the corruptions too commonly practiced at elections in this City; that on the day of the election he went to the polls for the sole purpose of seeing if the vote for the annexation of Westchester County, in which he was a property owner, was being fairly conducted; that while there, he, being ignorant of the law, was pressed into service and sworn in as an inspector, and subsequently, to his utter astonishment, found himself indicted for a violation of the law in a form against which his every sentiment as a man and a citizen revolted. He desired, therefore, a speedy trial, so that his client might be relieved from the odium of this indictment. Judge Brady ordered the cases to be set down for this morning.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD.

The third session of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of New-York and New-Jersey was opened last evening in St. James' Lutheran Church, East Fifteenth street. A large attendance of clergymen and lay delegates was present from New-York and New-Jersey. The officers of the Synod are Rev. H. N. Pohlman, of Albany, N. Y., President; Rev. J. Duy, Bergen, N. J., English Secretary; Rev. R. H. Clare, of Bridgeton, N. J., German Secretary; and Rev. A. C. Wedekind, D. D., New-York, Treasurer. The session was opened by religious services by the Pastor of the church, Rev. A. C. Wedekind, D. D., [illegible] from the sixty-second chapter of Isaiah. At the close of the preliminary services the synodical sermon was preached by Rev. W. D. Strobel, D. D., who took for his text the First Epistle of St. Paul to Timothy, third chapter, fourteenth verse: "These things write I unto thee, that thou mayest know how to behave thyself in the house of God." He delivered an impressive discourse upon the solemnity of the duties the minister of the Gospel was called upon to discharge, not only in the house of God, but in all his relations with the world around him.

After the sermon the pastor announced that the business session of the synod would commence this morning at 9 A. M., and he desired to say that all their sessions would be open to the public, so that it might be seen what they were doing and proposed to do. They would do nothing with closed doors. The session then adjourned.

ANOTHER SALARY SUIT.

DOUGLAS TAYLOR'S CASE AGAINST THE CITY—IS HIS SALARY $5,000, OR $15,000?

Douglas Taylor sued to recover from The Mayor, &c., salary as Commissioner of Jurors. The issue raised by the pleadings in the case was, To what amount of salary was the plaintiff entitled under the law? In 1870 the salary of the Commissioner of Jurors was fixed by statute at the same rate as that of the Recorder and City Judge, $10,000 per annum. By an act passed in 1872 the salaries of the Recorder and City Judge were raised to $15,000 per annum each. This act made no reference to the Commissioner of Jurors. Still later, when the new City Charter went into effect, on the 1st of July, 1873, the salary of the last-named officer was reduced, by resolution of the Board of Apportionment, to $5,000 per annum. Under this state of the law and facts, Mr. Taylor claimed that his salary having been originally fixed at the same rate as those of the Recorder and City Judge, and the salaries of the two latter having been increased to $15,000 per annum, his own compensation, by operation of the same act, became correspondingly increased. On the part of the City it was claimed by the Corporation Counsel that the act increasing the salaries of the Recorder and City Judge to $15,000 did not correspondingly increase that of the Commissioner of Jurors, he not being mentioned therein; that under the new City charter the salary of the Commissioner was reduced by the Board of Apportionment to $5,000, and that therefore the same could only be estimated at the rate of $10,000 per annum up to the 1st of July, 1873, when the new charter went into effect, and at the rate of $5,000 since that time. To this defense, as set up in the answer on the part of the City, and also to the further defense that the present Commissioner of Jurors was legislated out of office by the new City charter, the plaintiff interposed a demurrer, and the questions of law thus raised were yesterday argued at length before Judge Robinson in Common Pleas, Chambers, Mr. A. Oakey Hall appearing on behalf of Mr. Taylor, and Assistant Corporation Counsel D. J. Dean, on behalf of the City. Judge Robinson, at the close of the argument, decided to sustain the demurrer in part, and overrule it in part. He holds that the salary of the Commissioner of Jurors was fixed by the act of 1870 at $10,000 per annum, the same as that of the Recorder and City Judge; that the subsequent increase by statute of the salaries of the two last-named officers did not correspondingly increase the salary of the first named; that, the Commissioner of Jurors being a County officer, neither his term of office nor the rate of his salary was affected by the City Charter, and that his salary remains at the rate of $10,000 per annum, as fixed by the law of 1870.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The annual election for Directors of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company was held at the office of the company, at Long Branch, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1874. The polls were opened at 12 M. and closed at 2 P. M., Messrs. J. H. Bacon, Jr., and John H. Thompson of New-York, acting as Inspectors of Election. The following Directors were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, each receiving 34,751 votes, the capital stock consisting of 50,000 shares: Nehemiah Perry, of Newark, N. J.; Leon Abbett, of Jersey City, N. J.; Robert Rennie, of Lodi, N. J.; David P. Patterson, of Hackensack, N. J.; Abraham Browning, of New-Jersey; R. F. Stockton, of Trepton, N. J.; E. C. Taylor, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Charles J. Osborn, of New-York; S. M. Mills, of New-York; Edwin Eldridge, of Elmira, N. Y.; S. W. Bates, of Boston, Mass.; H. H. Cook, of Bath, N. Y.; C. W. Huntington, of Boston, Mass.

The New-York Central Railroad Company yesterday paid a four per cent. dividend on $89,000,000 of stock; Western Union, two per cent. on $34,500,000, and Panama, three per cent. on $7,000,000.

It was rumored in Wall street that a dividend was about to be paid by the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, yesterday, the following officers were elected: President, William Orton; Vice Presidents, A. B. Cornell, Augustus Schell, George H. Mumford, Norvin Green, Harrison Durkee; Executive Committee, William Orton, James H. Banker, Alonzo B. Cornell, Harrison Durkee, Norvin Green, Joseph Harker, Edwin D. Morgan, Augustus Schell, W. K. Thorn, C. Vanderbilt, Frank Work.

FRENCH BENEVOLENCE.

The St. Vincent De Paul Benevolent Society of this City, composed of French ladies, held an annual meeting yesterday. After the usual preliminaries, reports were submitted showing that the society during the past year had expended $4,115 69 for charitable purposes, about half of the amount being appropriated to the maintenance of the orphans in the St. Vincent De Paul Asylum. The receipts amounted to $4,198 92, leaving a surplus of $83 23. The officers of the society for the ensuing year are: President, Mme. Delmonico; Vice President, Mme. E. Lamontagne; Secretary, Mme. Sazerac; Assistant Secretary, Mlle. A. G. De Blossières; Treasurer, Mme. R. J. Hoguet; Assistant Treasurers, Mlle. Raberg, Mlle. Gauffreau, and Mlle. Blain Archivarians.

THE GLENDENNING CASE.

At the trial of Rev. J. S. Glendenning before the Presbytery of Jersey City yesterday, the direct examination of Mr. J. S. Miller was continued. Counsel for the accused made a strenuous effort to invalidate the greater portion of the witness' testimony on the ground that it was mere hearsay. A resolution was finally offered and adopted that all evidence bearing on the case be taken and its admissibility be settled afterward. The Presbytery then adjourned.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, before Judges Bixby, Murray, and Kasmire, John Woods was fined $25 for overloading a team of horses....Patrick Nagle was fined $10 for driving a mule with a sore on its back....In the case of Martin Redmond, convicted of driving a horse with a sore under the collar, sentence was suspended....John Reeber was fined $50 for assault and battery on Maria Levers, an infirm old lady.

THE SCURRILOUS POSTAL-CARD WRITER.

Moses Chamberlain, who was indicted for sending scurrilous postal-cards through the United States mails, forfeited his bail of $15,000 yesterday by not appearing in the United States Circuit Court when called. His sureties are Messrs. Louis Bresler and Julius Waterman.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. John Love, of Indiana, is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. J. M. Robertson, United States Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

James Warrack, British Vice Consul at Chicago, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Hon. J. H. Ramsey, of Albany, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, and Mlle. Albani, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany and A. B. Mullett, of Washington; John Guy Vassar, of Poughkeepsie, and Ex-Mayor W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, are at the Astor House.

Judge H. R. Low, of Monticello, N. Y.; Ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica; Carroll Hyde, of Binghamton, and Col. J. S. Jenkins, of Maryland, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE TROY IRON MILLS.

The principal mill-owners in Troy have published a statement respecting the labor troubles among the iron establishments of that city. They say that the iron trade has been for many months greatly depressed, the cost of manufacture has been high, and the selling price ruinously low, while there has been an almost utter absence of demand. Under these circumstances, there has been no inducement to run the works; but, as Winter approached, the employers were greatly pressed by the men for employment, and they deemed it their duty to endeavor to make some arrangements which would enable them to operate their works during the Winter, and furnish the men with means for support. The puddlers might manage to get through the Winter by working short time, as had been done during the Summer, but the great mass of the workmen would require full time in order to meet the increased expenses of the Winter. After reviewing the situation carefully, it was decided to offer the men work at reduced prices. The owners say that the price now offered the puddlers, who refuse to accept the reduction, is seventy-five cents per ton more than was paid in the year 1858, when the selling price of iron was the same as at present. But while the puddler would get to-day for his labor seventy-five cents per ton more than he received in 1858, the manufacturer is laboring under the disadvantage of paying greatly increased prices for all the material entering into the manufacture of iron. Ore is $4 per ton (or ninety-four per cent.) higher than in 1858, while the cost of coal and all other material is largely increased. The heaters at the Rensselaer rail mill object to work at the reduced wages, ($4 20 to $4 50 per day,) and thus keep the Bessemer steel works idle, as well as the mill itself. And yet in four of the principal rail mills of the country the net earnings of the heaters average $4 15 per day. [illegible]

A MERCHANTS' COURT.

INAUGURATION OF THE COURT OF ARBITRATION.

SPEECH OF JUDGE FANCHER BEFORE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE YESTERDAY—THE NATURE AND WORKINGS OF THE NEW TRIBUNAL.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was convened yesterday, to inaugurate the opening of the Court of Arbitration, under Judge Fancher. Hon. William E. Dodge presided. The rooms of the Chamber were densely crowded with the members and leading merchants of the City. Several members of the Bench and Bar were also in attendance. The Chairman, in calling the meeting to order, said that the time had arrived when it was desired to put the Court of Arbitration in operation. This, although a new matter to the Chamber of Commerce, originated from a plan which had been acted upon for the last thirty years, during which time a Commission of Arbitration had been established in connection with the Chamber. But the present Court of Arbitration went further than that, and gave not only every member of the Chamber, but all the merchants of New-York City, who by mutual agreement chose to refer their disputes to it for settlement, the same privilege as the members. It had been felt for a long time that there was a necessity for a more simple and direct method of settling the various misunderstandings which arise in the transaction of business, and he trusted that the court they were met to inaugurate would afford a satisfactory means of adjusting such differences. He referred to the important services rendered by Mr. Elliott L. Sheppard in preparing the charter which had been secured, as well as for his influence and perseverance in securing for them the services of Judge Fancher to preside over the court. He expressed the great obligation which the Chamber was under to both these gentlemen for these services, and concluded by introducing Judge Fancher to the meeting.

Judge Fancher said: In entering upon the duties of Arbitrator of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, I cannot refrain from expressing the high sense which I entertain of the responsibility and usefulness of the office; and I feel called upon, at the same time, to return to the President and other officers, and many distinguished members of the Chamber, my sincere thanks for the kindness and heartiness with which they have encouraged my acceptance of the position. Not only the members of the Chamber but the merchants and men of commercial pursuits in the City of New-York are to be congratulated upon their opportunity to establish a Court of Arbitration, with sufficient powers, such as are conferred by the act of the Legislature lately passed at the instance of the Chamber. Their perception of the necessity for such a law, and their sagacity in securing it with such ample provisions, are worthy of the reward which would result from the successful operation of the court. It was remarked by an English historian, that among a people who lived in so simple a manner as the early Anglo-Saxons, the judicial power was of more consequence than the legislative. It may be said even now that the highest civilization would recede into barbarism if the judicial power were destroyed. It is one of the chief supports of a free State. Liberties are secured not alone by swords or constitutions and laws, but as well by the inestimable right of having civil controversies determined in the local tribunals of the people. Among the causes that contributed to the continual rise of the liberties of England, we find nothing that arrests attention more than the judicial system of the nation and their marked regard for the unfolding principles of the common law. The jurisprudence of the Kingdom soon became a science rather than an art, though it borrowed little from the writings of philosophers or the institutions of other countries. An ancient English law-book would be considered very dry reading by a philosopher; yet such a book sets forth rules and principles by which public and private rights are maintained with more vigor than by the words of a philosopher.

The steady attachment of the English nation to their laws and usages, combined with the impartial administration of them through their courts of justice, must be considered as among the chief causes of their greatness. An eminent part of their judicial system was the trial by jury. This was founded on the conviction that the freemen of the vicinage were the best judges of its civil controversies. It is the growth of centuries. As far back as Domesday Book we find the trace of our common expression of suitors putting themselves upon the country, which means the trial by jury. It has proved to be one of the strongest ramparts which civilization has erected against the overthrow of freedom and self-government. It has also upheld the scales of justice with its supporting arms; but it would be too much to claim that its verdicts were always right and in accordance with reason. Our own system of jurisprudence, it is well known, was derived from England. The jurisdiction and method of proceeding in our courts have their patterns there. It has, on this account, become a matter of deep interest for us to study the character and practice of the English courts.

But our republican institutions, which are molded by the will and maintained for the benefit of a free people, are more imbued with the spirit of freedom and the principles of justice than are those of England. We have no courts demanding fines to enter. Our courts, it is true, are sufficiently encumbered with forms, but they are free tribunals of the people. The meanest citizen may, without fine or hindrance, implead there, the highest and proudest of the land. They are everywhere accessible, and there are no feudal usages to abate their power or limit their influence. We have retained the right of trial by jury. Our modern liberty and civilization could not dispense with it. But it is avowedly fit only in certain cases. It is freely admitted that very many controversies and questions, continually litigated, cannot appropriately be tried, and are not by the practice of our courts tried by a jury. The issue is withdrawn from them and sent to a referee for trial whenever the examination of a long account is involved. So, also, the numerous cases of an equitable nature which are the subject of Chancery cognizance, are not tried before the jury, but by a single Judge. In all commercial communities such cases are of frequent occurrence, so that the jury as a useful institution in the service of our courts is not competent to try many of the issues arising in every-day litigation.

There are so many detriments and damages in the process that it is a doubtful question whether the trial of commercial cases before a jury is generally attended with advantage. The jury take no notes of testimony. They have to rely on the ephemeral impressions it may make on their minds, or upon their imperfect recollections of what the witnesses have sworn to. They are never judges of the law, but must apply to the cases as best they can such rules of law as are orally stated to them by the Judge. Their deliberations are frequently a burlesque on the word, for often heated discussions and violent disputes take the place of deliberation. Corporations, men of wealth, and other suitors have had frequent occasion to deprecate the conduct of juries. In many cases it is found necessary that the Judge warn them against the influence of popular feeling or the bias of private predilection. I suppose you have heard of the man who came home to explain his long absence to his wife, by complaining that he had met with eleven most obstinate jurors, who would not be persuaded by his arguments, and prevented any verdict being returned. There is a more serious difficulty than the incompetency of juries that afflicts the commercial community in regard to its litigation. It is the evil of delay. Suits cannot be determined with dispatch. The day of controversy has been long past when the trial takes place in our courts. The witnesses, if not dispersed or dead, come to the trial with faded memories. The rights of parties are kept in abeyance. The "law's delay" operates as a denial of justice.

After referring to the evils resulting from the delay in obtaining justice under the present system, and reviewing the efforts which had been made to do away with these delays by Lord Brougham and other leading statesmen in England, he pointed out the advantages of the system of arbitration adopted in Prussia, Denmark, and other States on the Continent. He contrasted the difference between the new arbitration act and previous provisions placed on the statutes of New-York, and showed the completeness of the present enactment. He then continued: Men engaged in commercial pursuits have frequent occasion to resort to some authoritative tribunal to settle their transactions, and expedition is often requisite to a complete remedy. The merchant whose goods, *in transitu* or in warehouse, are improperly attached or claimed by another, desires that the claim may be speedily tried. He wants the control of his goods while they are marketable. The ship-owner whose vessel is seized, or the master of which is sued, cannot afford to wait the long process of a law-suit. He had better buy his peace at the sacrifice of justice. The insured, whose property has been lost by perils of the sea or by fire, cannot endure to have his business suspended for years until it can be determined whether his losses are to be recovered. He desires to resume his trade. The banker in the course of a single day may have his thousands locked up by transactions which a judicial decision alone can set free. He deprecates nothing more than delay. In short the exigencies of trade in this great City require the establishment and operation of a court of competent authority, where controversies can be tried and determined summarily. Trade demands and receives its sufficient supply of capital, its marvelous facilities of transportation, its inventions for lightening labor; it employs ships and wharfs and warehouses, with all the appliances and improvements; why should its operations be restricted for want of a forum where its unavoidable disputes can be readily determined? If after due consideration by the chamber it be thought best, they may, perhaps, seek from the ensuing Legislature an amendment of the law, so that an appeal will lie directly to the Court of Appeals from any decision of the Arbitration Court, where the interests involved exceed some specific amount. This would be, in the opinion of many, a most desirable amendment.

The speaker remarked that much truth was contained in the saying of a German philosopher who observed that "Liberty is nothing else than justice." In conclusion he said they should do what they could to make the Arbitration Court a tribunal whose justice would be administered with honesty, [illegible] the Court of Arbitration would offer to the merchants of New-York. There was once a time when courts of law and courts of equity were married together, but what God joined together men, in their wit and wisdom, put asunder. Still, equity was higher than justice or law, and he hoped the example set by the Chamber of Commerce would be followed by other institutions.

Mr. Stone followed in a short address, in which he illustrated the necessity for such a court as that which the Chamber had opened, and, in reference to the proposed appeal from the decision of Judge Fancher, he hoped no such clause would be inserted.

Mr. Elliott F. Sheppard next addressed the meeting. He reviewed the great benefits the Court of Arbitration would confer upon the commercial community, and congratulated the Chamber and the State and City upon the character of the gentleman who had been appointed to discharge the duties of arbitrator. By the selection of Joseph Fancher he said that Gov. Dix had placed this whole community under an obligation to him. Addresses were also delivered by Mr. David Dudley Field, Mr. Luther R. Marsh and Mr. Joseph Jackson, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE ARCHITECTS' CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY—DISCUSSION ON THE SCHEDULE OF RATES AND CHARGES—ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

The convention was called to order at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, at the rooms of the New-York Chapter, No. 128 Broadway. Mr. George B. Post, of New-York, was elected President *pro tem.* The first thing in order was the unfinished report of the Committee on Professional Practice. This report had come over from the executive session of the previous day. Before proceeding with its consideration, the Chairman called attention to the resolution adopted Wednesday, providing for closed doors in executive session, and hoped it would be reconsidered. Neither himself nor the institute had anything to conceal from the public. On the contrary, in giving the result of their deliberations, it would be wise to furnish the reasons by which their conclusions were reached. A motion was made to reconsider, which prevailed, after some discussion. Prof. Ware, of Boston, Chairman of the Committee on Professional Practice, finished reading his report, and at its conclusion embodied its substance in a resolution to the effect that the fees or commissions of architects for professional services be made upon the total cost of the works under their charge, unless in case of special agreement to the contrary. Several questions as to the charges, including machinery, heating apparatus, and certain other fixtures, were raised, and a prolonged discussion ensued, carried on by Messrs. Post, Upjohn, Pfeiffer, and Hathorne, of New-York; Ware and Thayer, of Boston; Linde, of Baltimore, and Searle, of Washington. The resolution was finally withdrawn by Mr. Ware, and the following substitute offered by the Chairman, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the architect, by established custom, bases his professional charge upon the entire cost to the owner of the building when completed, including all the fixtures necessary to render it fit for occupation, and to a fair additional compensation for furniture or other articles designed or purchased by the architect.

Several other resolutions in relation to professional practices and especially in regard to open and close competition, were discussed, and finally referred to the committee for future action and report. Mr. H. A. Sims, of Philadelphia, submitted his report on foreign correspondence, which was adopted.

The hour having arrived for adjournment, Mr. Haight, of New-York, stated that no time was left for the reading of several papers upon different subjects which had been written for the occasion. He would, therefore, move that such papers be referred to the Committee on Publication. Carried. A vote of thanks was tendered by the members of the Institute to the members of the New-York Chapter for their courteous and hospitable reception of the visiting chapters. A vote of thanks was also given to the editor of the London *Building News* for copies of his journal forwarded to the various chapters of the institute. It was announced that the Somerville Art Gallery would be open to visitors on this, Friday, evening. The convention then adjourned to dinner at Delmonico's at 6:30 P. M. This morning the members will visit the towers of the Brooklyn Bridge, by invitation of the engineer, Mr. Collingwood.

One of the papers which was to have been read before the convention yesterday, but was omitted through lack of time and the absence of the author, Mr. P. B. Wight, of Chicago, was upon the subject of "Protection of Buildings from Fire." The writer said that improvements must mainly apply to new buildings, and as the question of cost became a prominent element, the problem was, "How to erect a building which would resist the exit or entrance of fire for the greatest time; would be free from the danger of taking fire within itself, and would resist the action of fire within itself for the longest time without greatly increasing the cost of construction over and above commoner methods." Among the suggestions for protection to the exterior of buildings was that walls should be of sufficient size. If flat roofs were used, the front and rear walls should be carried up two feet above the roof line, whatever the material of the cornices. Party walls above the roof should be sixteen inches in thickness. Where steep roofs were used there should be a sufficient fire-proof filling under the covering material. They were not so dangerous when thus treated. All dormer windows should have shutters of thick iron. All iron shutters should be of stiff, non-conductible material, and should be placed on the front of buildings as well as on the rear. For protection to the interior, a ceiling, for instance, should be made of non-combustible material, plenty of which existed without resorting to lath and plaster, which should be discarded entirely. All draughts and communication should be stopped. All hoisting wells should be of brick and carried ten feet above the roof. All stairway openings should be lined around the edge with terra cotta tiles, to which the plastering of ceilings should be joined, and they should be closed at night by sliding iron blinds. All superfluous woodwork should be avoided, and windows should be without architraves. Partitions should be of brick, if possible, or of studs filled between with brick and plastered, or covered with terra cotta tiles and plastered. The upper floor should never have a false ceiling, but all finish should be on the under side of rafters. Floors generally should be double, separated by inch strips and filled between with cement.

The annual dinner of the Institute was given at Delmonico's last evening. In the absence of the President, Mr. George B. Post, of the New-York Chapter, presided. Rev. Dr. Osgood said a short grace, and the banquet began without further ceremony. The dinner was of the usual character served by Delmonico at this season, and was apparently much enjoyed by the members and their guests. The principal speaker of the occasion was to have been Rev. Dr. Barnard, of Columbia College, but owing to severe indisposition he was not able to be present, and the President introduced Dr. Osgood, who paid a high tribute to the skill and culture of American architects. Alluding to their achievements, he said that New-York twenty-five years ago had very few buildings of architectural merit; now it was magnificent in such edifices. The progress was due in large measure to the influence exercised upon taste by the present society.

The first regular toast was the "President of the Institute." Responded to by Mr. Upjohn, son of the President.

The second toast, "Our Guests," was happily responded to by Baron Von Schwartzstenboen, of Austria.

Prof. Ware, of Boston, responded to the third and last toast, "The Chapter of the Institute." He said the chapters were spreading that taste and culture, through the eye, which the country so much needed.

THE ANALOSTAN AND NASSAU BOAT RACE.

The return boat race between the Analostan Boat Club, of Washington, D. C., and the Nassau Boat Club, of this City, came off on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon. The steamer Virginia Seymour carried the judges and guests over the course, which was from Morris' Dock to the Powder boat—about 400 feet short of three miles. The race, which was for four-oared shells, was straight away with the tide, which was at ebb. The Analostans had the New-York shore, the Nassaus starting in midstream. At the word "Go" the Analostans got off in good order and steadily passed the Nassaus, who had missed their first stroke and were rolling badly, and before the latter could recover, had obtained an advantage of half a length. At this point the Washingtonians rowed a short and steady stroke of 44 to the minute, and continued to increase their lead until within a furlong of High Bridge, where they crossed the Nassau's bow, with plenty of clear water between them. The Analostans kept straight on, following the tide, as if they were more at home upon this course than their rivals, who lost considerably by bad steering, going alternately from one side of the river to the other, and seldom acquiring any benefit from the fair tide running in the channel. Passing the centre arch of High Bridge, the Analostans led by two full lengths, and were rowing in much better form than their opponents, who failed to respond to the constant call of their stroke. Half-way on the course the river makes a rather abrupt bend and is very wide. Here the Analostans gained an additional advantage by keeping close to the Westchester shore, while the Nassaus crossed to the opposite side, where they were again compelled to bring their boat out into the stream, in order to make their way through McCombs' Dam Bridge. The Analostans now settled to a steady stroke of forty, and held their advantage to the end, winning the race in 18 minutes 52 seconds, and defeating the Nassaus by 20 seconds. The crews were composed as follows:

Analostan—Charles Brown, bow; H. Stewart, J. B. White, O. L. Prescott, stroke. Boat by Elliott.

Nassau—Lindsay Watson, bow; George C. Powers, Jason H. Miller, Frank W. Bacon, stroke. Boat by [illegible], of England.

FRENCH RECRUITS.

M. De La Forest, the French Consul General at this port, in an official proclamation published in the French papers in this City, is calling on all male persons of his nationality, residing in this City, aged twenty years or below, to register their names at the General Consulate. The books will remain open for this purpose until the 15th of next month. The action of the Consul General in this matter has been taken in accordance with [illegible] French Ministry [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 15.

THURSDAY, Oct. 15—P. M.

There has been a better feeling prevalent to-day in financial and commercial circles, though it is not exactly clear why there should be any improvement, unless it be in the fact that the business situation shows slight symptoms of steadiness, which, however, do not amount to any visible increase in the volume of traffic. The good feature of it is that there is a steady trade being done on a very safe, conservative basis, and that, under all the circumstances, collections are easy and prompt. The advices from London to-day are somewhat important, and had a strengthening effect on the money market and Foreign Exchange. At the meeting of managers of the Bank of England to-day, the discount rate was advanced from 3 to 4 ₱ cent. The Bank lost in bullion £573,000 sterling during the past week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities has fallen to 35¾ against 37⅛ at the last weekly meeting. The Bank of France also reports a decrease of 3,898,000 francs, in specie, during the week, and at present this large diminution of coin on balance in these two leading monetary institutions is without any really satisfactory explanation. This great outflow has in all probability been drawn to Germany, the Bank of Prussia having some ten days ago advanced its discount rate to 5 ₱ cent. The general markets in London were quiet. Consols and American Securities were steady. The rate for Money in the open market on Government securities is 2 ₱ cent.

The markets here were but slightly affected by the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount, and the action of the managers is generally looked upon as merely precautionary—a check upon any speculative tendency in the export of bullion. Stocks have been moderately active and stronger, the day's transactions at the close showing an advance of ¼ to 2⅝ ₱ cent. in the whole active list. Money was easy at 2½ to 3 ₱ cent. on Call Loans, and Time Loans were made at 3@4@5 ₱ cent. for thirty, sixty, and ninety days respectively. Prime discounts were quoted at 6 to 7½ ₱ cent., according to date of maturity. The Gold speculation was dull and in marked contrast to what might have been expected under the circumstances. The advance in the Bank of England rate of discount in the palmy days of the Gold Room would have created a furore in the speculation, but the fluctuation to-day was but ⅛ ₱ cent., from 110⅛ to 110, the opening and closing prices respectively. The rates on Gold Loans were 1@2 ₱ cent. and "flat" for borrowing. Foreign Exchange experienced a firmer feeling under the influences of a better demand and the reports from Europe. Sterling 60 days Bills, on actual business, advanced to $4 84@$4 84½, and for demand, $4 87½@$4 88, these prices ruling to the close.

The sales at the Stock Exchange reached 180,000 shares, with Western Union, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, and Pacific Mail as the features. As compared with the closing quotations of yesterday, the first sales were at a decline of ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent. in the entire list, St. Paul Common having been exceptionally steady. Western Union soon fell off from 78½ to 78⅛, and Pacific Mail from 46⅜ to 46⅛, but an upward movement set in immediately after, and prices advanced steadily until nearly 1 o'clock, when a slight reaction took place. At the second call dullness was the leading feature, but following this came renewed strength, and shortly before the close of business prices reached the highest points of the day. The advance ranged all the way from ½ to 2⅝ ₱ cent., the extreme having been made by Erie, which sold at 27 to 29⅞, and finally at 29¾. Panama and Pacific Mail each rose 1⅝ ₱ cent., the former ranging from 112⅜ to 114, and the latter from 46⅛ to 47¾. Wabash and Ohio and Mississippi advanced 1⅛ ₱ cent.; Lake Shore, Western Union, and Wabash 1 ₱ cent.; New-York Central, Rock Island, and North-west ⅞ ₱ cent.; and Union Pacific and St. Paul ¾ ₱ cent. C., C. and I. C. declined from 10½ to 10, with latest transactions at 10⅛. Among the Investment shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was most prominent, selling at 107⅛@107½ to the extent of 4,500 shares. New-Jersey Central sold at 103¾, and was bid for at 104 at the close. Michigan Central brought 73½, Illinois Central 91½, and Pittsburg 87½. A small lot of New-York, New-Haven and Hartford went at 134½. At the close prices were a fraction below the highest in some cases on the active list.

Government Bonds were firm throughout the day and closed strong under a moderate buying demand. In Railway Mortgages the transactions footed up $126,000, the principal business having been done at the First Board. Such Bonds as New-York Central, Morris and Essex, Fort Wayne, Harlem, Pittsburg, and other steady investments, were in good request at full prices. One lot of $26,000 Morris and Essex 7s of 1871 changed hands at 97. State Bonds were quiet and steady, and City Bank Shares firm on the following sales: America at 150, New-York at 124½, Merchants' at 118½, Nassau at 106½, Ninth National at 100, and Fourth National at 97@96.

The transactions at the Sub-Treasury embraced the disbursement of $12,000 in redemption of Government Bonds, and $21,000 for interest on the Public Debt. The receipts for Customs were $268,000. In the sale of $500,000 Government Gold there were thirteen bidders, the total proposals being for $2,062,000, at prices ranging from 109.63 to 110.06. The awards were made for the amount offered at 110.02 to 110.06.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Wednesday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Oct. 15.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. New 5s, coupon, 1881	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862	113	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1867	117¼	117¼
American Gold	110	110
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 83¾ @$4 84	$4 84@$4 84½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100⅞	101¾
Chicago and Rock Island	97¾	98¼
Pacific Mail	46½	47½
St. Paul Common	32¾	33⅛
St. Paul Preferred	51¼	51½
Western Union	78⅝	79⅛
Union Pacific	35⅜	35¾
Lake Shore	78⅝	78⅞
Toledo and Wabash	31¼	31⅞
North-western Common	37⅞	38⅜
North-western Preferred	53⅛	54
Delaware and Lackawanna	107	107½
New-Jersey Central	104	104
Panama	112	114
Erie	27¼	29⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅜	27¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	10½	10½
Harlem	129	129

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101½	100⅝	1,255
Erie	29⅞	27	30,600
Lake Shore	79	78	25,400
Wabash	32¼	31¼	6,400
North-western	38½	37⅝	7,900
North-western Preferred	54	54	100
Rock Island	98½	97⅝	9,000
Del. & Hudson Canal	116	116	50
Milwaukee & St. Paul	33½	32¾	4,500
Milwaukee & St. P., Pf.	51½	51½	400
Pittsburg	87½	87½	100
Del., Lac. & Western	107½	107⅛	4,300
New-Jersey Central	104	103¾	100
Michigan Central	73½	73½	100
Illinois Central	91½	91	325
Union Pacific	35¾	35	11,900
Morris & Essex	97½	97	116
C., C. & Indiana Central	10½	10	3,100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25½	25½	100
Hannibal & St. J. Pf.	30	30	100
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅛	27	7,900
Boston, Hartford & Erie	1⅛	1	800
Panama	114	112⅜	800
Western Union	79⅛	78⅛	34,000
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	14	14	28
Pacific Mail	47¾	46⅛	19,400
Quicksilver	30¾	30	650
Rens. & Saratoga	109½	109½	30
Canton Coal Company	57	57	100
Iron Mountain	16	16	100
Chicago & Alton	98	98	100
Mariposa	5½	5	900
Total sales			170,854

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	117⅜	117¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117½	117¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118¼	118⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	109½	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	113⅛	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	111½	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115⅝	115⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	112⅝	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116½	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¾	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	116⅝	116⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117¼	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	117	117¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117⅜	117½
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111⅜	111½
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	111½	111¾
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	111	*111½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅜	112½
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	92¾	93
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	84½	85

*Ex. interest.

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$31,906,000
Gold balances	1,909,265
Currency balances	1,314,471

And at the Clearing House as follows:

Currency exchanges	$75,949,543
Currency balances	3,394,771
Gold exchanges	12,445,699
Gold balances	1,633,471

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for State Securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded	14	N. C. 6s, A. & Oct.	20½
Ark. 7s, L. R & Ft. S. is.	13	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	41
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	13	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. & O.	41
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	13	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, J. & J.	30
Ark. 7s, M. & O. R. Riv.	13	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, A. & O.	30
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	13	N. C. 6s, F'g Act, '68	14
California 7s	111	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Connecticut 6s	104	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Indiana 5s	101	Ohio 6s, '86	103
Kentucky 6s	100	Rhode Island 6s	104½
Michigan 6s, '78-9	103	South Carolina 6s	20
Michigan 6s, '83	103	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	15
Michigan 7s, '90	103	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	15
Mo. 6s, due in '74	100⅛	S. C. 6s, F'g Act, '66	15
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100⅛	S. C. 6s, Non-Fd. B.	6
Mo. 6s, due in '76	99⅛	Tennessee 6s, old	67
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97⅝	Tenn. 6s, old, ex C.	51½
Mo. 6s, due in '78	95½	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	67
Mo. 6s, due in '79	95	Tenn. 6s, n. bs. ex C.	51
Mo. 6s, due in '80	94½	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s.	51
Fding bds., due in '94	92¼	Texas 10s of '76	95½
L. bds., due '81 to '91, in.	94½	Va. 6s, old	33
N. Y. R. By. Loan	108	Va. 6s, new bs., '66	33
N. Y. C. By. Loan	108	Va. 6s, new bs., '67	33
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91	112	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	52½
N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75	107	Va. 6s, Con. bds., 2d ser.	40
N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76	107		
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	21		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	149½	Manhattan	149
American Ex.	113	Marine	127
Central National	99	Market	120
Chatham	135	Mechanics'	136
Chemical	1500	Merchants'	118½
City	300	Merchants' Ex.	105
Commerce	115	Nassau	106
Corn Exchange	120	New-York	124
First National	200	New-York County	205
Fourth National	96	North America	92¾
Fulton	145	Park	135
Grocers'	101⅞	Phenix	100½
Hanover	102	Republic	104
Irving	128	Union	139

The following is a list of the awards in the Government Gold sale to-day:

Name.	Amount.	Price.	
J. T. Bates & Co.	$12,000	110 30½	
Adams & McHarg	17,000	110 02	
A. W. Carmody	369,000	110 02	@110.05
E. Sweet & Co.	85,000	110 02	@110 03
Horace Manuel & Co.	17 000	110 02	@110.06
Total	$500,000		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¼	101½
City 6s, new	104⅜	104½
Camden and Amboy	127¼	127½
Pennsylvania	54⅛	54¼
Reading	53¾	53⅞
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	61½
Catawissa Preferred	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	14	14⅛
Northern Central	31	31½
Lehigh Navigation	46¼	46⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	97⅛	97⅜

The following is the quarterly statement of the National Banks of the City of New-York:

	Liabilities. June 26, '74.	Liabilities. Oct. 2, '74.		Comparisons.
Capital	$68,500,000	$68,500,000		
Net profits	34,490,800	32,704,800	Dec.	$1,786,000
Circulation	26,298,300	25,462,400	Dec.	835,900
Due Banks	100,359,500	87,176,900	Dec.	13,182,600
Due dep'rs.	123,696,800	130,951,400	Inc.	7,254,600
Unp'd divs.	123,100	246,300	Inc.	123,200
Total	$353,468,500	$345,041,800	Dec.	$8,426,700
	Resources.	Resources.		Comparisons.
Loans and disco'nts	$202,362,200	$201,766,900	Dec.	$595,300
Stocks	46,206,300	47,544,900	Inc.	1,338,600
Real Estate	8,479,400	8,722,300	Inc.	242,900
Due from banks	16,923,700	13,758,200	Dec.	3,165,500
Cash items and bank notes	7,518,100	4,534,900	Dec.	2,983,200
Specie	15,514,600	14,394,100	Dec.	1,120,500
Legal tend.	56,313,100	54,138,700	Dec.	2,174,400
Overdrafts	151,100	181,800	Inc.	30,700
Total	$353,468,500	$345,041,800		

The following is the quarterly statement of the State Banks of the City of New-York:

	Liabilities. June 20, '74.	Liabilities. Sept. 26, '74.		Comparisons.
Capital	$16,785,200	$16,622,100	Dec.	$163,100
Net profits	6,296,200	5,906,700	Dec.	389,500
Circulati'n	37,900	37,900		....
Due banks	2,480,600	5,080,700	Inc.	2,600,100
Due dep'rs.	39,304,300	38,786,800	Dec.	517,500
Unp'id div.	433,100	115,000	Dec.	318,100
Total	$65,337,300	$66,549,200	Inc.	$1,211,900
	Resources.	Resources.		Comparisons.
Loans and discounts	$44,956,700	$44,283,800	Dec.	$672,900
Stocks	1,744,300	1,927,800	Inc.	183,500
Real estate	1,620,300	1,620,600	Inc.	300
Due from banks	4,668,600	3,851,200	Dec.	817,400
Cash items and bank notes	563,000	104,300	Dec.	458,700
Specie	1,885,000	1,819,400	Dec.	65,600
Legal tend.	9,841,200	12,912,900	Inc.	3,071,700
Overdrafts	58,200	29,200	Dec.	29,000
Total	$65,337,300	$66,549,200		....

The attention of conservative investors is directed to the real estate mortgage bonds, guaranteed and negotiated by the Equitable Trust Company, advertised in another column. Their novelty consists in their having the security of first mortgages of real estate, and the promptitude of payment of a wealthy trust company. The payment of the November coupons is elsewhere announced.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874.

COFFEE—The market for Rio shows more firmness on a better demand for desirable grades of stock. The supply in first hands here this morning was only 11,003 bags, from which have been deducted 3,090 bags by the Mozart subsequently sold on private terms, and 1,790 bags by the Isabella, part at 15⅞c., gold, usual terms, reducing the amount of old arrivals unsold to 6,123 bags Rio and Santos, of which 4,123 bags were Santos. The steam-ship Holly, however, has arrived with the unusually large cargo of 20,000 bags, samples of which have not yet been exhibited on the market. Holders are claiming rather higher prices than the figures included in our range, but no quotable advance has yet been established. The stock of Rio at the outposts this morning was only 26,827 bags, with 48,200 bags then reported as afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been in fair request and held with confidence. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos (in good part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 5,000 mats Java, ex Queirillo, sold for consumption on private terms; 3,677 bags Maracaibo, 2,915 bags Mexican, 913 bags Savanilla, 237 bags Jamaica, 72 bags Laguayra, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 300 bags Maracaibo are going forward to Canada from first hands; 600 bags San Domingo are going forward to Hamburg from first hands. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands this morning was 28,971 bags and 12,600 mats, of which were 500 bags and 12,600 mats Java, 8,475 bags Costa Rica, 7,650 bags Maracaibo, 2,974 bags Jamaica, 2,345 bags Mexican, 2,169 bags Laguayra, 1,654 bags Ceylon, 1,384 bags Savanilla, 1,334 bags Manila, 250 bags Angostura, and 236 bags Porto Rico. At auction, 29 pks. plantation Ceylon were sold within the range of 20c.@28c., gold, 60 days. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15¼c.@15½c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good, 18½c.@18¾c.; prime, 20c.@20¼c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 14½c.@21c., gold; Java, 25c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 16c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@19½c.; Mexican, 17½c.@19c.; San Domingo, 14½c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@19c.; Curacoa, 15½c.@17½c., and Jamaica, 15½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The dealings for early delivery have been limited, with prices quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower. The export call has been light, and the inquiry from spinners confined to pressing needs. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,353 bales, (of which 656 bales were placed last evening,) including 866 bales to shippers and 487 bales to spinners. Of the sales 600 bales were to arrive. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅞c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; Middling, 15½c.; Good Middling, 16⅜c., ₱ lb. An unusually brisk business has been reported for forward delivery, quite well distributed as to options for the various months, but prices have been quoted 3-16c.@¼c. ₱ lb. lower, under more urgent offerings, especially for the later months. The receipts at the ports were large, with Liverpool cables reporting a quiet, though steady, market. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 35,400 bales, of which 5,600 bales were on last evening, and 29,800 bales to-day, and 2,000 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with October options, closing 15 1-16c.; November, 15 1-16c.@15 3-32c.; December, 15 5-16c.@15 11-32c.; January, 15½c.@15 17-32c.; February, 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c.; March, 16 1-16c.@16 3-32c.; April, 16 11-32c.; May, 16 21-32c.@16 11-16c., and June, 16⅞c.@16 15-16c. ₱ lb., closing weak. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,645 bales, including 1,782 bales from Savannah, 281 bales from Wilmington, 4 bales from Baltimore, and 578 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 18,120 bales, and thus far this week, 98,684 bales, against 76,817 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 349,793 bales, against 258,306 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (five days') exports to Great Britain, 25,685 bales; to the Continent 2,547 bales; stock in New-York, 52,328 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 255,332 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Good Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14½	14½
Low Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Good Middling	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Middling Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Fair	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been more active, chiefly for shipping extras, in lines, on a comparatively steady basis as to values. The main call for shipping stock has been regular shipping extras, for the English markets, at from $5 10@$5 25 for standard to good, in lines, with odd lots at lower figures. The inquiry for supplies suited to the West Indies and South America has been moderate, mostly for stock available at from $5 60@$5 80, including City Mill product. Trade and Family Extras have been without notable activity, the business having been mostly in job lots within the previous range. Superfine and No. 2 stock quoted about steady, but

Company; order for judgment for plaintiff settled and signed.

By Judge Spier.

King vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; motion denied without costs.

Huenermund vs. The Erie Railway Company; the defendant must have judgment on the demurrer with costs.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

CITY OF ROCHESTER
WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGES,
(SEVEN PER CENT.,)
With payment guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company of Semi-annual Interest and Principal in New-York City. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 52 William st. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

INTEREST NOTICE.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—The Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, purchasers under the foreclosure of the South Side Railroad, hereby give notice:

That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, that became due and payable at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the same railroad, that became due and payable at the same place May 1, 1874, will also be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

Notice is also given that on and after Nov. 1, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South Side Railroad that became due on that day, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot thirty-two bonds numbered as follows: Nos. 577, 383, 39, 425, 226, 297, 97, 110, 533, 471, 469, 145, 102, 325, 118, 109, 217, 448, 452, 333, 316, 594, 526, 52, 1, 578, 479, 386, 291, 306, 405, 171, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1874. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Oct. 13, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED AS SUCH, will be received at this department until Saturday, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of the following Seven per Cent. Brooklyn City Loans:
$300,000 Assessment and Sewerage Bonds, due three years from date, registered.
100,000 Improvement Bonds, due in 1884, coupon or registered.
100,000 Permanent Water Loan Bonds, due in 1904 and 1910, coupon or registered.
Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.
The right is reserved to reject any bids not considered to the interest of the City.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN RAILROAD COMPANY.
HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, are requested, (with a view to united action for the protection of their interests,) to send their names and addresses to
R. A. DOW, No. 20 Broad st., New-York, or
A. CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS
Bought and sold by
R. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY and Great Western Insurance Stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND a half per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 1st, to Thursday, the 22d of October next.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL estate Mortgage Bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company will be paid on and after the 2d day of November next, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Bond st. and Bowery, New-York.
(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860.)
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES W. DOMINICK, ROBERT R. WILLETS, Vice Presidents.
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Sec'y.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th av. and West 34th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th October will draw INTEREST from Oct. 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.
JOHN HOOPER, President.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RUY BLAS, (Italian Opera.)—Signora Potentini, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Carpi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. Fisher, Mr. James, Miss Davenport, and Miss Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PARTNERS FOR LIFE—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Jeffreys Lewis.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE SPHYNX—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FAIRY CIRCLE—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

PARK THEATRE.—GILDED AGE—Mr. Raymond and others.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—Mlle. Aimée, M. Kolletz.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

BOWERY THEATRE.—KIT CARSON—Donald McKay and Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor and others.

STEINWAY HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

So far as we can judge, the Democrats of New-York State are everywhere working with the greatest energy and determination, while the Republicans are half asleep. The State Committee is doing its best to bring out the Republican vote, but the information at our command seems to show that these efforts have hitherto been attended with a very limited degree of success. We are in one of those years when it is difficult to arouse people from their lethargy. If this state of things goes on, we may confidently expect to see Tammany rule revived again in the State; and then, with repudiation and inflation triumphant in the West, and roguery victorious in the Empire State, it will be plainly seen by everybody that "reform" has made very substantial progress in the country.

The Democratic papers say that the victory of their party in the West is a triumph for "right principle." It really is the triumph of the principle of repudiation, as the owners of bonds abroad will probably not be among the last to detect. Upon that issue more than any other the contest was fought in Indiana and Ohio. Most people thought that it would injure the Democrats, but it has won the battle for them. What conclusion is to be drawn from this fact? Is it one favorable to the "spirit of the age," or otherwise?

We hope the Temperance Party will not omit to notice that their brethren and friends in Ohio insisted on inserting a "plank" of their own in the Republican platform of that State. They were advised not to do so, but they had their own way, and their obstinacy unquestionably had something to do with the defeat of the Republican ticket. Now let us ask them what they have gained by this? Just about as much as they will gain in this State if they "bolt" the Republican ticket, and thus help to open the doors for John Morrissey and his merry men. The Temperance cause would be immensely assisted by such a change as that, would it not?

Mr. B. F. Butler takes a fatherly interest in the Ninth Ohio District, which he evinced, according to the Ohio papers, by sending to Sandusky during the canvass just closed a lot of "scurrilous circulars," attacking the character of Mr. Charles Foster. Probably no man has ever inflicted on Butler more, and more grievous, wounds than Mr. Foster, and the people may well be glad that Butler's efforts—which were contributed, with his usual fidelity to party, to the success of the Democratic candidate—did not prevent Mr. Foster's election.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Apportionment the Corporation Counsel explained in a very frank and lucid manner the present position and prospects of the civil suits against the Ring. It will be observed with general satisfaction that Messrs. O'Conor, Barlow, and Peckham have been retained to conduct these suits on behalf of the County, and that the complaints calling for the restitution of the six millions stolen under cover of the proceedings of the interim Board of Audit have been already drawn. The peculiar difficulties which have attended the prosecution of these suits are well explained by Mr. Smith, and it is to be hoped, now that some of the preliminary obstacles have been cleared away, that substantial progress will be made toward the recovery of the millions of dollars "which are honestly and legally due the City." The Board of Apportionment, at least, cannot afford to place any difficulties in the way of accomplishing that task.

Nominations were made by the Democrats in six of the seven Congressional Districts of the City last evening. Mr. Cox will stand for the Sixth District. Mr. F. A. Conkling's rampant Liberalism is rewarded by a nomination in the Eighth. Richard Schell, for some inscrutable reason, is named to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Mellish, while Fernando Wood is named for the Forty-fourth Congress in the Ninth District. Mr. Hewitt—a good man in poor company—is nominated in the Tenth, and one Willis, Secretary of the State Committee of the Liberals, is put up in the Eleventh, where Mr. Bailey ought to beat him easily.

Perhaps the Arkansas Democrats were a little excited when they announced the result of the recent election in that State. They claim that 105,000 votes were cast, and that the Democratic State ticket was elected and the new Constitution ratified by 75,000 majority. Inasmuch as the Republicans in the State do not recognize the new Constitution, and did not vote for it or for State officers the other day, and inasmuch as the total vote of the State in the last Presidential election was hardly 80,000, this statement is even more inexplicable than most other features of politics in Arkansas.

The meeting of Anti-Tammany Democrats at Delmonico's last night was simply composed of the delegates from Assembly districts necessary to from an Executive Committee. But it was equally remarkable in point of numbers and of political influence. The business of organization was entered upon with vigor, and a committee was appointed to confer with other elements of the opposition to Tammany, with the view of preparing a list of candidates to submit to the ratification of a public meeting next week. The names most in favor for the Mayoralty are those of Messrs. William Butler Duncan, William H. Neilson, and Oswald Ottendorfer. The German section of the Anti-Tammany Democrats appears to have taken no fresh action yesterday. Mr. Ottendorfer is reported to be willing to support Mr. Frederick Kuhne, the President of the Eagle Steam-ship Line, should he be nominated by the Republicans.

THIRD TERM.

Much has been said, and much will doubtless still be said, about "Cæsarism" and the desire of the President to secure a re-election in 1876. The *facts* of the case seem, however, to lie in a very small compass.

There appears to be no certain ground for believing that Gen. Grant has any idea of working for a third term. He has said nothing whatever on the subject, one way or the other. But it must be admitted that a newspaper at Washington, which the Administration undoubtedly controls—we may almost say owns—has on several occasions published articles, supposed to be "inspired," which defend and advocate the third-term scheme. These articles have been quoted all over the country as representing the real wishes and opinions of Gen. Grant. It is quite possible that the President knew nothing of these articles until they actually appeared. He may yet find that a bought and paid-for "organ" has power to do him harm—to misrepresent him and place him in a false position before the public—but no power to do him good. Independent support is sure to be tempered at times with adverse criticism, and the President has certainly made no secret of the fact that he will not brook adverse criticism. Consequently, he will have "organs" to represent him; and he must not be surprised if they do him infinite mischief. There is no estimating how many of his supporters the "home organ" at Washington has estranged from him, and it has given him no new supporters in their place.

Again, the opposition papers have been asserting for a year and a half that Gen. Grant is determined to get the Republican nomination in 1876 if he possibly can—that he is bringing all his enormous patronage and influence to bear on that particular object. These statements, incessantly repeated, have derived some show of plausibility from the articles in the Washington paper, which, if not actually "inspired," could not have appeared without sanction from high quarters.

Thus it has happened, in one way and another, that the third-term bugbear begins to be seriously regarded by the people. They think there *must* be something in it, or they would not hear so much talk on the subject. The consequence is that the Republican Party is really being injured by it. And this injury is all the more vexatious because the Republican Party has never given the slightest countenance to this project. It it has been entertained seriously at all, it has only been by a little knot of persons who have their own ends to serve. The *party* is innocent of any complicity in the scheme.

This being the case, we no longer see any reason why Republicans should be silent on the question. If they choose to speak out, by all means let them do it; and the first to speak should be Gen. Dix, who is at present being struck at over other people's shoulders, and who is described by the Democrats as an active confederate in the third-term "plot." We see no reason why Gen. Dix should allow himself to be hounded down by a false charge. His defeat would be a very great misfortune to the State, and all proper means should be taken to avert that disaster. If Gen. Dix feels as all sensible men must do on this question, consideration for the "feelings of others" should not induce him to keep silence, for it is pretty certain that the "others" have not much consideration for him.

LINCOLN.

It is nearly ten years since the body of Mr. Lincoln was laid in the earth at Springfield, Ill. The funeral service of April 19, 1865, was the most impressive every held in the country. By common consent, the people throughout the land assembled in their churches, and prayers, tears, eulogies, and dirges attested the affectionate grief of the nation. Yesterday, a monument worthy of the man, so far as any sculpture can be worthy of Lincoln, was solemnly dedicated in the presence of thousands of people who assembled at the place of his burial. The oration, the ceremonial, and the popular demonstration on this occasion seem to have been fitting and appropriate. The President of the United States, distinguished civilians, townsmen of the dead President, and men who carried with them into the war the inspiration of his unselfish patriotism, were there to give dignity and honor to the ceremony of dedicating the monumental marble that is designed to perpetuate the memory of Lincoln. To many assembled on the slopes of Oak Ridge must have come, like a noble and mournful refrain, the words spoken at Gettysburg: "We cannot dedicate, we cannot hallow this ground." "The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here." "It is for us, the living, to be here dedicated to the unfinished work thus far so nobly carried on." "That the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

In the midst of the tumults and bickerings of petty men, it is refreshing to recall these grand utterances; they seem like sentences from Holy Writ amid the gabble of paltry people. It is, perhaps, a small tribute to the might of Lincoln's genius to say that no republican fit to be called his peer has since arisen. And now that nearly a decade has passed since his work was ended, we begin to see something of the place that Lincoln will occupy in history. When he fell, in the midst of his own plans and of the nation's rejoicing, the popular grief was something personal and passionate. It was not so much that a great man had been suddenly taken out of the National Government, that strong men wept; it was because the gentle, honest, generous, homely father of his people had been cruelly slain. So, for a time, he was lamented as one of whom we had been tragically bereft. He was so thoroughly human that the suddenness of his translation found us unprepared to revere his memory and idealize his personality as we do that of the early founders of the Republic whose works and virtues survive their foibles and individual traits. But as the figure of Lincoln recedes and rises into history, we see his true grandeur and nobility. This generation must pass away before full measure of justice will be done to him. It already seems an age since he died. Events which largely determine the character of the Republic have so rapidly crowded into history—so many of the great statesmen and soldiers whose names will be identified with the history of his career have passed away—we have already begun to look upon Lincoln as a historic figure. We have ceased to recall his human frailties; we think of him chiefly as the wise and far-sighted statesman, the emancipator, and the good President. Nevertheless, the story of his life has not yet been faithfully, fully, and impartially told. It is too early, even now, to say what the calm verdict of the world will be when the world shall examine the character of Lincoln as it now examines that of the heroes and statesmen of the past.

For the present, it must be confessed, the popular regard for the memory of Lincoln is affectionate rather than purely reverential. His tragic taking-off invested him with a heroic dignity that could hardly have otherwise been his. But he is still remembered as the genial, gentle soul that shuddered at the waste of war, refused to sign a deserter's death-warrant, appealed to the people when politicians failed him, thought none so humble as to be beneath his respectful notice, was anxious for the confidence of his countrymen, told funny stories to relieve his aching heart, and was continually asking in the hours of darkness: What will the people say? It is this Lincoln, rather than the patriot and prophetic statesman, who has been honored to this day. As his less important personal characteristics fade, we shall see a loftier ideal rise. Nor is it possible that we shall hereafter be compelled to say that events, grand and momentous though they were, made this man. The strange crisis in the life of the Republic found him always equal to the most crucial emergency. And when we were forced to point out to the world one that should represent the popular American Republican idea, Lincoln was found to adequately fill that figure. Honest, shrewd, generous, forgiving, looking far ahead and drawing richly from the past, honorable, sensitive, and yet humble in his greatness, we shall always be glad to claim him as the noblest republican of all that have lived. And it is good, now that his name is once more recalled in the fast-flying currents of news, to look again on the beloved and pathetic figure of him who, living or dying, was so near to the hearts of his countrymen. Something of his unselfishness is needed to be again infused into our public life. Something of his single-hearted devotion to the cause of right should again take possession of the citizens of the Republic he did so much to save. For it is as true now as when Lincoln said it years ago, that "we shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth."

THE LOCAL ESTIMATES FOR 1875.

Between now and the 1st of November, the Board of Apportionment is required to decide upon the appropriations for the City Government for 1875. On their action depends the rate of taxation for next year, and as the ability to pay taxes is decidedly on the decrease in the City of New-York, their proceedings will be watched with some little anxiety. Probably two-thirds of the appropriations with which the board have to deal are already fixed by mandatory legislation. Twenty-five per cent. of all the taxes paid by the City go into the State Treasury, about eight millions being the amount required this year as the quota paid by this County toward the expense of the State Government. That is a great deal more than we ought to pay, but till that very uncertain time arrives when the Legislature shall come to our relief in the matter, we can only grin and bear it. Judicial salaries, the remuneration of heads of departments, the pay of Police, firemen, and school-teachers are, for the most part, beyond the control of the Board of Apportionment. The same remark applies to the majority of the grants to charitable institutions, the City's quota of the expense of the Fourth avenue improvement, and several other items.

So far as we can judge, there is no reason why the rate of taxation for 1875 need be in excess of that of the present year. That rate is lower than is paid in most of the large cities of the Union, and, so far, we have some reason to be satisfied. But, the people are entitled to expect, now that most of the fraudulent arrearages left as a legacy of Ring rule have been converted into a part of the bonded debt, that the taxation of the year should cover all the ordinary expenditures, short of a million or two which may be profitably borrowed for the purpose of effecting permanent improvements on the docks, and of constructing safe and sufficient communication between the old and new portions of the City. These would be profitable investments for the City to make, since they would either add to the power of paying taxes or increase the revenues which go to the liquidation of the Municipal debt. But, it should be distinctly understood that no department will be allowed to run into debt for ordinary expenditures, and, so far as the law permits, the board ought to insist on all current expenses being met out of the taxes of the year.

While the Board of Apportionment will doubtless act in the economical spirit specially demanded by the necessities of the times, they should see that the pruning-knife is applied more judiciously and with less appearance of personal animus than heretofore. They need not repeat the experiment of cutting down the appropriation for interest of the debt, and finding when the interest is about to fall due that the amount set aside is $90,000 short of the sum actually required. The Law Department needs an extra appropriation for the purpose of paying the most eminent counsel who can be retained to take charge of the suits for the recovery of some of the millions which have been stolen from the City. It will be more in harmony with an enlightened spirit of economy for the board to grant that, than to go out of their way to provide an appropriation for the special purpose of allowing a legal adventurer to secure a judgment against the City for a claim of very doubtful validity. The people of this City take a natural pride in Central Park, and do not grudge the money required for its proper maintenance. The Board of Apportionment will get neither thanks nor credit for cutting down the estimates of the Park Commissioners to a figure which renders the proper preservation of the people's playground a very difficult if not impossible task. If further economy in the Department of Charities cannot be enforced unless by reducing the salaries of already underpaid physicians, the attempt had better be abandoned. There is room enough for economy in the conduct of Municipal business without being either shabby, short-sighted, or unjust.

A MORMON DEFENSE OF POLYGAMY.

In an important address at the semi-annual conference of the Latter Day Saints lately, Elder Orson Pratt made an elaborate defense of polygamy as practiced by the Mormons. Orson Pratt is one of the hierarchy who govern the Mormon community. In the old State of Deseret, while Brigham Young was Territorial Governor, Mormon President, and Prophet, Pratt had high place. His address last week was evidently designed to reaffirm the position taken by the Mormons in relation to a plurality of wives. According to a Mormon newspaper authority, the address occupied an entire afternoon in its delivery, and was "one of the most exhaustive defenses of the doctrine of polygamy, from the Bible standpoint, ever made." The suit for divorce brought against Brigham Young by one of his wives has naturally caused some excitement among the polygamous Mormons. The answer of Young has not strengthened his followers in their faith in this peculiar doctrine. The address of Orson Pratt is evidently designed to confirm the wavering disciples, and defy the enemies of the Church of Latter Day Saints. It is, in fact, a fresh declaration of the intention of the Mormon leaders to stand or fall by this article of belief.

Mormonism, as originally constituted, or "revealed," did not license polygamy or any form of so-called spiritual wifehood. It was not until after it seemed to be necessary to offer some additional attraction to the Gentile world that the doctrine of polygamy was imported into the faith delivered to the Latter Day Saints by Joe Smith. In a pretended revelation made to Smith, several years after the institution of Mormonism, this language is used:

> "And again, as pertaining to the law of the priesthood: If any man espouse a virgin and desires to espouse another, and the first gives her consent; and if he espouse the second, and they are virgins, and have vowed to no other man, then is he justified; he cannot commit adultery, for they are given him; * * * and if he have ten virgins given unto him by this law, he cannot commit adultery, for they belong to him; and they are given unto him—therefore is he justified. But if one or either of the ten virgins, after she is espoused, shall be with another man, she has committed adultery, and shall be destroyed."

Orson Pratt, in his late address, does not confine himself to quotations from Smith's revelations. Indeed, his whole argument for authority is drawn from the Scriptures of the Old Testament. He cited the numerous instances of polygamic patriarchs—Abraham, Jacob, and others, and he quoted Exodus xx., 10, as showing that a divine provision made for a plurality of wives is equivalent to a divine command for polygamy. He went into an ingenious calculation to show that the Israelites in Egypt had 30,000 families, a total population of 2,500,000, and 22,273 first-born males over one month old. Thus, he argued, would leave 81 children to each married woman, provided the people were not polygamous. But when the orator came down to modern Mormon practices and Gentile criticisms thereupon, he waxed hot. He said that polygamy was not required of the Latter Day Saints because the Scriptures commanded it, but because it was so commanded by modern revelation. The penalty for rejecting it was severe. This ought effectually to dispose of the frequent plea that Mormonism does not make plurality of wives a test of zeal in the Church. Pratt inveighed heavily against those who disbelieve that the revelation commanding polygamy was not from God. Seized with the spirit of prophecy, he predicted that "every man and every woman who opposed the revelation on polygamy would find themselves in darkness and withdrawn from the spirit of God until they sank down to hell." Having delivered this blasphemous invective, he exhorted his younger hearers to obey the ordinances of the Church of Latter Day Saints, with especial respect to that concerning marriage.

We are at loss to see how the Mormon leaders will reconcile this bold and defiant statement of doctrine with the answer lately made to the complaint of Mrs. Brigham Young No. 19. In that document, Young explicitly declared that he had but one lawful wife; that the plurality of marriage practiced by the Mormon Church was a religious ceremony, and that the so-called wives under that ceremony were not wives according to any definition of that term as used outside of the sect to which he belongs. Yet here is a high functionary of the Mormon Church declaring with equal positiveness that these additional companions in marriage are wives "both for time and eternity." It is possible that the explanation of this apparent discord between the two lines of argument is that one is for the faithful few, and the other for the courts. But this will not suffice for those who read both sides with a desire to find the weak points in the enormous delusion of Mormonism. At any rate, we know now where the polygamists stand with reference to their favorite doctrine. They defend it with zeal and spirit; they intend to maintain it to the last.

FRENCH JURIES AND FRENCH HUSBANDS.

We have heard in this City of an apology being found for assassination in the immoral character of the victim, but it has been reserved for a French court to apply the principle in dealing with a prisoner. The administration of the criminal law in that country presents so many features which, to us, seem peculiar, that people who live under the Anglo-Saxon system have long come to regard the proceedings of the French courts with equanimity, however strange they may appear. We do not remember, however, to have read of any case for some time which seems more remarkable than one to which we shall now refer.

Dr. Duc is a French physician in large practice. For some years he has followed his profession with success. He has won the esteem and confidence of a large number of people, and he has amassed a very sufficient fortune. If not extremely wealthy, he has been accustomed for some time to live in a state of luxury which none but the most fortunate in his own profession, and among his own countrymen, can afford; and besides, he has managed to accumulate a considerable amount of real property. About twelve years ago Dr. Duc married. The lady of his choice was only seventeen, and several years younger than himself. It was a marriage of affection, not of convenience, and all the circumstances promised much future happiness. This promise was justified by the event up to a very recent period. But in March last Dr. Duc began to suspect that his wife's conduct was not quite so correct as, in his opinion, a wife's conduct ought to be. Presently proofs came that his suspicions were well founded. He at once expressed his views very fully to the lady, and a scene of repentance and forgiveness followed. But the penitence was of too short duration. In less than two months Mrs. Duc began anew her old courses, and now the doctor went upon a fresh plan. He placed himself in concealment near his wife's trysting place, and when a friend was about to address her he made his presence known. Nothing very serious passed between them. He offered his wife his arm, and they walked home together. Outwardly all looked very pleasant, but the doctor had punishment in his mind. He did not reprimand his wife, or expostulate with her. He merely drew a revolver and shot her.

The lady appears to have accepted the correction very patiently, but she did not die. Believing that her husband wanted to kill her, she perversely resisted his wishes and recovered. But the law now came between them; Dr. Duc was arrested, and he has just been tried for an attempt at murder. He did not deny the charge, but Mrs. Duc was called upon to testify. She readily acknowledged her own faults, and pleaded in extenuation that she wanted a divorce. In a moment the whole aspect of the case was changed. The jury, who a little before saw nothing but conviction possible, now found a new light dawning on them, and in a few minutes, without leaving their box, they acquitted the doctor, on the ground that the shooting was justified.

It would be interesting to know whether those jurymen were married. At any rate, the case is one, which, if taken as a precedent, should have the effect of making French wives very guarded in their conduct. The act for which Dr. Duc was tried was committed with the most calm premeditation. It was an act deliberately intended to take the life of the woman who for twelve years had been his wife; and yet a jury of his countrymen upheld him in that act, on the simple ground that his wife had been guilty of indiscretion. If this principle is to be extended, prisoners and their victims will have to change places; and before a malefactor is placed on trial the person whom he has injured must first submit to have his own character investigated. He must be placed at the bar, and there have his morality tested, and if it does not withstand the test, the criminal will be exonerated. We do not say that this may not be all very right and proper in France, but we confess we do not understand it. Certainly we do not like it. And although we would not have married ladies encouraged in seeking such means as Mrs. Duc sought in order to obtain a separation from their husbands, yet we do not think that the latter have quite arrived at that state of perfection where they may be allowed full authority to shoot their wives at discretion, even under those circumstances. The jury before whom Dr. Duc was arraigned may have had an overwhelming sense of the expediency of reading a stern lesson to married women. We do not say how far they were right in that opinion, or whether they had any justification for it whatever; but they have assuredly given a practical illustration of the injustice of the theory that the immoral character of one person is to extenuate the guilt of another.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARCHETTI'S "RUY BLAS."

Signor Filippo Marchetti's opera of "Ruy Blas," represented for the first time at the Scala Theatre, in Milan, April 3, 1869, had its first hearing, out of Italy, at the Academy of Music Wednesday evening. The impression of the work, as that of its earliest representation, was exceedingly favorable, and although we should not like to say that "Ruy Blas" will hold a very prominent place in the répertoire, we are quite sure it will remain one of its recognized elements for some time to come.

The incidents of the libretto of "Ruy Blas" are identically the same as those of Hugo's tragedy. *Ruy Blas*, a lackey, becomes enamored of *Maria de Neubourg*, Queen of Spain, and testifies to his love by daily offerings of her favorite flowers. *Don Sallust*, Prime Minister of King Charles, hates the *Queen*, and becoming aware of *Ruy's* passion, sets about using it as a means of causing the sovereign's downfall. He first makes *Ruy* write two letters, one promising obedience to himself, and the other addressing an imaginary lady, whom he calls "his queen," and summoning her to a rendezvous. Then *Don Sallust* dresses *Ruy* as a courtier, presents him to the *King* as a relative, and has him introduced to his sovereign. *Maria de Neubourg* detects in *Ruy* the unknown lover who leaves flowers in her garden every morning, and it is not surprising that, neglected by the *King* and ignorant of the low condition of her suitor, she should fall in love with *Ruy*. *Don Sallust*, meantime, has lost favor at court, and goes into exile, while *Ruy* is honored with the highest offices of the state. But when *Ruy* is happiest *Don Sallust* reappears and humiliates him by every conceivable device. Finally, judging the moment opportune, the ex-favorite proceeds to the accomplishment of his long-cherished plan. He bids *Ruy* meet him in a private dwelling in the suburbs, and sends the note in *Ruy's* handwriting to the *Queen*. *Maria de Neubourg* hastens to the place, and just as they awake to the danger of the situation *Don Sallust* comes forth and offers his victim a choice between flight with *Ruy Blas*, whom he calls *Don Cæsar*, or exposure. At this stage of events the nobleness of *Ruy's* character becomes apparent, for, previous to killing *Don Sallust*, he discloses his name and former calling. Then he asks the *Queen's* forgiveness. She withholds it, and he takes poison. When *Ruy* is dying at her feet she confesses that she loves him, and as she kneels over him he passes away in an ecstasy of joy.

Signor Marchetti has accompanied the recital of these events by a great deal of good and by some very fine music. "Ruy Blas" is more of a lyric drama, in the true sense of the words, than nine modern operas of every ten, and yet the writer has not shown so complete a contempt for old forms as to cast these not wholly unwelcome things aside, only to fail after so doing, just as every one, Wagner excepted, has failed. It is, however, proper to remark that a large share of the dramatic force of Signor Marchetti's composition is derived from its subject and its development by the librettist, who has steadily adhered to the progression laid down by Hugo; there are portions of "Ruy Blas," the conventionality of which would drive a Wagnerian to madness, though an audience of average experience and culture would doubtless be all the better pleased by the variety. In fact, Signor Marchetti, alive to the value of self-knowledge, and aware that his creative powers scarcely fitted him to cope with Verdi, while his skill is not equal to that of the composer of "Lohengrin," has sought to strike a happy medium between the productions of the Italian and the German school. The attempt has resulted in an opera which is undoubtedly more Italian than German, but in which a substantial treatment of the themes, an effort to bind in a more logical sequence the familiar arias, couplets and concerted pieces, and a relative sobriety in the use of vocal ornament, indicate clearly the influence of German theories and German success.

After a first recital a complete *résumé* of the remarkable passages in "Ruy Blas" will hardly be expected. The dialogue throughout the opera is furnished with a substantial accompaniment, colored cleverly and with a minuteness of shading well-calculated to enhance the significance of the text and situations, and the first two acts, and especially the first, are richer in writings of this sort than in anything else. Still, in the opening act, there is a broadly-phrased soliloquy for *Don Sallust*, expressive of his hatred of *the Queen*, and at the close a vigorous chorus, with an *alla marcia* movement, serves as a finale. In act the second we were not particularly impressed by *the Queen's* song breathing the sovereign's regret for her native land, nor by the contralto's song, "C'era una volta," to which, however, the public took a fancy. But further on we noticed a fresh and pretty chorus, commencing "Quando l' angel del bosco;" a delicately accompanied invocation of the *Queen* to her unknown lover beginning with "Larva dorata," and "E svelato il mister," and an admirable quintet—admirable, at least, as a specimen of effective composition for unaccompanied voices—and which was repeated amid genuine enthusiasm. In the third act, the dramatic essence of "Ruy Blas" asserts itself with increased eloquence. First comes a stirring bit of lyric declaration—reminding one somewhat of the first lines of the finale to the third act of "Ernani"—and assigned to *Ruy*, who invokes, as *Ernani*, the shade of Charles the Fifth; and then, after some telling phrases for *Ruy* in the initial lines of an extremely shapely and grand duet, an *andante sostenuto*, the motive of which is, so to speak, the woof of the love-passages of the work. This duo, which by the dramatic situation it occupies, its form and its exquisite blending of voices and instruments, brings forcibly to mind, without suggesting any thought of plagiarism, the end of the fourth act of "Les Huguenots," is the strongest number of the opera, and was sung twice. In the second scene of this same act, a well-scored march deserves mention, and also an ottet with chorus, which constitutes an impressive finale. In the fourth act, the bars of *Ruy's* soliloquy, commencing "Morrò" are graceful, and replete with a tender sadness, which was at once admired; but a dainty *canzonetta*, "Il ducca or qui verrà," passed well-nigh unperceived. This *canzonetta* is for contralto, and the duet between *Casilda*, who sings it, and *Don Sallust*, is full of nice detail and piquancy. The meeting of *Don Sallust*, *Ruy*, and the *Queen* is ingeniously managed, but does not appear to rise much above the plane of ordinary illustrative music.

Wednesday's representation of "Ruy Blas" passed off smoothly and with decided effect. We propose, however, to enter into the particulars of its second rehearsal at greater length. Day before yesterday, there was much applause, but the really dramatic recital of the work which every line of the libretto and every note of the score suggests to be possible, would, in our judgment, give pleasure of no ordinary kind. On the occasion we write of, Signor Carpi delivered his music with steady charm of tone and manner, but only once—in the duet—departed from a reserve we scarcely associate with Hugo's or Marchetti's *Ruy Blas*. Signor Del Puente did equal justice, vocally, to *Don Sallust*, but he was neither sombre, nor vengeful, nor grand. Signora Potentini's strong voice sounded well in the concerted pieces in which *The Queen's* uppermost tones are of the highest value. Miss Cary's personation of *Casilda* left nothing whatever to be desired. We need but add to the foregoing record that after the duet, the third act, and the last, the artists were summoned before the foot-lights.

This evening Mr. Strakosch's company repeat "Ruy Blas" at the Academy. Last night Mlle. Heilbron sang in "La Traviata," in Brooklyn, and Signor Tagliapietra, a young baritone, achieved a genuine success as *Germont*. We shall soon, we trust, have an opportunity of hearing Signor Tagliapietra on this side of the river.

MR. MACCABE'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. Maccabe gave his first entertainment in America Wednesday, at Steinway Hall, before an audience which was [illegible] interested, and in no way [illegible] Mr. Maccabe is undoubtedly a very clever [illegible] entertainer. He has not overstated the effect of his performance in the title which he has given to it, "Begone, Dull Care," for it is essentially provocative of good humor and hilarity. It is besides perfectly harmless and unobjectionable from a moral and æsthetical standpoint, and is not without a great deal of good-natured sarcasm. Mr. Maccabe is evidently a pretty close observer of the foibles of society, and in his entertainment he laughs at them, no doubt very thoroughly, but at the same time not in a cynical or ill-tempered spirit. His sketches are all brisk and pleasant, his explanatory remarks modest and intelligible, and his changes of costume wonderfully rapid. He can assume different expressions of countenance to a degree of almost Protean variety, and he adds very extraordinary ventriloquial powers to his other accomplishments. His songs, of which there is one tacked on to each character sketch, are perhaps the weakest part of the entertainment. Of all his sketches, the one that most caught the favor of the audience was his dual impersonation of the wandering minstrels—first, the troubadour of romance, who is decked out in brave finery, and serenades his lady love with the inevitable guitar, and then the troubadour of reality, an unfortunate of the *Jem Baggs* type, whose musical instrument is a penny whistle, and who, as he tells you, has taken to the musical profession because the Government did not approve of other expedients to which he had resorted for the purpose of making money. The eccentricities of this personage amused everybody, and his singing of "My Pretty Jane" fairly convulsed the house with laughter. The respectable old gentleman who essays an after-dinner speech, and succeeds in saying nothing; the young lady of an evening party, the inane and empty-headed person who esteems himself a lady-killer, are also very amusing characteristic sketches. Mr. Maccabe's entertainment is essentially his own, with the exception of a single item, inasmuch as he writes his own songs, composes his own music, sketches his characters, and represents them on the platform. His auditors last evening were undoubtedly well pleased with the fare which he gave them, and were generous with their plaudits. The indications at present favor the presumption that Mr. Maccabe will have a successful engagement.

PERSONAL.

Mlle. Emma Albani, the bright particular star of Mr. Strakosch's troupe, arrived by the Bothnia last evening. Monday she sings at the Academy for the first time in America, "La Sonnambula," in all probability, being the opera.

RAILROAD FARES.

CONFERENCE OF RAILROAD MEN IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—The Western Railroad Commissioners, with the railroad magnates and officers of the various lines, were in consultation again to-day and this evening. The result of the conference was the adoption of the proposition reported yesterday. The Commissioners notified the general ticket agents that the rule charging extra for all baggage over 100 pounds to each passenger must be strictly enforced, the extra charge to be fifteen per cent. of first-class passenger fare for the distance traveled. It was agreed that the rule abolishing the payment of commissions to outside ticket agents should go into effect Nov. 1. The Commissioners also agreed that hereafter no road would accept tickets sold by steam-ship companies over their lines for less than the full rate of fare. The general freight agents adopted a classification of freights to go into effect Nov. 25, as follows:

	Per Cwt.
Chicago to New-York, first class	$1 50
Chicago to New-York, second class	1 10
Chicago to New-York, third class	85
Chicago to New-York, fourth class	45

Cattle rates, Chicago to New-York, were fixed at fifty-five cents per hundred, and from Chicago to Buffalo and Pittsburg, pro rata on New-York rates. Cotton rates were established at one dollar per hundred from Memphis and Nashville to New-York, with the privilege of compressing the cotton. It has transpired that none of the Western or North-western roads, that is, the roads running west or north-west of Chicago, would enter into the agreement made by the meeting of railway managers held in New-York on the 1st inst., and this determination they still adhere to. All roads running East from here, except the Grand Trunk, have entered into the arrangement. Strong efforts are being made to induce this road to reconsider their decision in the matter, but so far without effect.

VETO BY GOV. DIX.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Gov. Dix has vetoed the Senate bill No. 325, "entitled an act to consolidate the bonded debt of the late town and of the City of Yonkers, and authorizing the City of New-York and the City of Yonkers to issue bonds for that purpose." The Governor says were the bill confined to a simple consolidation of the debt there would be no objection to it, but it does more, and the effect of its provisions is to prevent the City of New-York from liquidating the debts assumed for the town of King's Bridge by annual installments, commencing with the year 1874, to postpone the payment of the whole debt to the year 1894, and to compel the City to add the amount to its funded debt, no part of which can be paid for the next twenty years. To this change the financial officer of the City of New-York strongly objects, and, it appears to the Governor, on just grounds.

EDUCATION AND THE SUFFRAGE.

PURITY AND HONESTY IN GOVERNMENT—SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE F. HOAR.

In his speech accepting the Republican nomination for re-election to Congress in the Ninth District of Massachusetts, Hon. George F. Hoar said:

I do not deny that errors have been made by the Republican Party, but it is only admitting that errors have been made by a majority of the American people, and those who declare that the Republican Party is corrupt only declare that a majority of the American people are corrupt. Some things have been done which ought not to have been done, and some things which should have been done have been left undone. In my opinion one of the greatest errors was committed when universal suffrage was given to the people that universal education was not imposed with it. I do not contend that education is a panacea for all evils, or that knowledge is to cast out all evil purposes from men when religion itself fails. But I do suppose that the greath truth upon which Massachusetts is founded as on a rock should not be disregarded in the reconstruction of the South. I think it a mistake that Congress did not declare to these States that to be admitted there must be a complete system of education, and that it would have been wise economy if one or two hundred million dollars had been expended for the purpose of educating the people of the South. He then referred to his Education bill which passed the last House, but failed in the Senate, was introduced again at the present Congress, but, owing to the panic, had been deferred till next Winter, when it has the priority of all other business from day to day until disposed of. We desire, he continued, to secure honesty and purity in the administration of government. Great uneasiness has prevailed, many charges, some of them just, have been made against men who have been honored by the Republican Party with its confidence. This is what has always followed a great war, and what persons familiar with political history predicted as the war approached its close. No party can retain power for twenty years without attracting to itself persons who join it for their own selfish ends; camp-followers, jobbers, office-hunters, moiety men, men who "mean to make politics pay." The Republican Party must deal with them, and is trying to deal with them as well as it can. Do you think our Democratic opponents likly to have escaped better than we have in this regard? The Republican Party is the majority of the American people, and to say that the Republican Party is corrupt, is to declare that the American people is corrupt. To say that we cannot remedy this evil is to declare the Republic itself a failure. I, for one, do not despair. England, a nation with institutions so nearly like our own that it has been called "a republic hooped," has gone through a far worse experience. Not a generation ago an election in England was a contest between two men of wealth, which could pay the largest sum for the votes of the constituents. Yet bribery at elections has there almost wholly been suppressed. Nor was the representative in Parliament himself, man of rank, man of culture, man of honor though he claimed to be, better than the constituent. Mr. Disraeli, a short time ago, stated in the House of Commons that the time had been when at the close of every session of Parliament the Chancellor of the Exchequer took his place below the bar and gave a £500 note to each member as he went out who had voted steadily with the Government through the session. Some one called out, "You mean Sir Robert Walpole." "No," said Mr. Disraeli, "long after Sir Robert Walpole. Long after the close of the American war." Now if England, with all the tendency of an aristocracy toward corruption, has extirpated a practice which existed in such gross form within the memory of living men, so that corruption in Parliament is there almost unknown, surely the American people need find no difficulty.

WASHINGTON.

THE BOGUS APPEAL BUSINESS CHECKED.

NO RECENT APPLICATIONS FOR REFUND OF DUTIES—THE APPEALS ON FILE, AND WHAT THEY HAVE DISCLOSED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874.

The exposure in THE TIMES a few days since of the bogus-appeal business, carried on by the Custom-house brokers of New-York and elsewhere, has had a marked effect, and no such appeals dated since that publication have been received at the office of the Commissioner. In disposing of the appeals on file, however, further interesting disclosures have been made. The following appeal is a specimen of twenty-five different ones made in the name of Robert Shaw. The appeal is on a printed blank, the words here printed in italics being those inserted in writing. The names of three or four different attorneys appear, Mr. Shaw's name being written sometimes by one and sometimes by another of them:

NEW-YORK, *May 20*, 1874.
OFFICE OF STEDWELL & PRENTISS,
No. 23 William street, New-York.

To *Chester A. Arthur*, Collector of the Port:

I do hereby protest against your assessment of duties at the rate of *thirty-five per cent.* on an entry of *manufactures of calf hair and cloth* imported by me in the *City of Richmond* from *Liverpool*, arrived *May 18, 1874.* We claim that the above goods are entitled to entry at *thirty per cent. ad valorem* under the provisions of the *twenty-first section of the act of July 14, 1870, as "manufactures of hair not therein otherwise provided for."*

It has been customary in the office of the Commissioner of Customs in the case of all these appeals to correspond with the attorneys, and a great number of letters have no doubt passed in regard to unauthorized appeals, of which the principals, whose names were used, have never had any knowledge. In the new management of affairs communication is made directly to the principal, and the agent is ignored by the department. Notice of the twenty-five appeals above alluded to were, therefore, sent directly to Mr. Shaw, who returns them to the department with the following indorsement on the envelope:

"I return the within. I am not the Robert Shaw. I took the trouble to go to the Collector's office, and I was referred to the Assistant Collectors' office, who said they had nothing to do with it, and so I return it to you. ROBERT S. SHAW.

The department understands that there is no other Robert S. Shaw in New-York engaged in importing the class of goods on which the appeals were made, and some pains will be taken to ascertain whether the persons professing to act as attorneys have any authority whatever for the use of Mr. Shaw's name. It is probable, however, that their action is beyond the reach of punishment through legal measures.

The incentive of the attorneys in sending forward these machine-made appeals has not been well understood, but the history of the famous fruit decision probably throws light upon it. The appeal from the assessment of the Collector on fruits was made by the brokers, so far as is known, without the knowledge of any of the importers, who only appeared on the scene after the brokers had made sufficient progress to render the probability of securing a refund somewhat certain.

In Philadelphia many cases have come to light where merchants received notice of refunds due them, which they had never suspected, and for which they had made no claims. The Custom-house brokers had managed the whole affair, and having ascertained who were the importers of the fruits, and obtained the entries, most likely from the entry clerks at the Custom-house, had made the claims and received the amount of refund. The importers knew for the first time of the claims having been made when half the amount which the brokers had received was turned over to them. How far the same facts existed in New-York is not known, but it is probable that there also the business was carried on chiefly by the brokers, whose object was the contingent fee which they managed to secure out of the money obtained from the Government. The injustice of the whole proceeding is seen more clearly when it is understood that the traders had made their profits on the whole cost of the fruits, including the duties paid, and that the consumer, who alone had suffered, had no interest in the refund. It is somewhat curious that various sums were paid to these brokers without the department requiring any power of attorney, or, at least, without its making any inquiries as to their existence. The success of the brokers who started the fruit refund business, has inspired the whole raft of their associates to send appeals on every imaginable subject, in the hope of getting favorable decision upon something out of which they might make contingent fees. If the department requires in all these cases the exhibition of a power of attorney from the merchant in whose name an appeal is made, an end will be put to all that portion of the business which is fraudulent in intent. Appeals made in good faith will receive prompt and careful attention.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE FOUR CENTS TAX ON COTTON FROM THE REBEL STATES.

On Monday next, in the Supreme Court of the United States, will be argued the case of Hambleton & Co. against J. R. Dillon, being a suit to compel the Government to refund the tax of four cents per pound imposed upon cotton shipped from insurrectionary to loyal States in 1863. Congress, it will be remembered, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue licenses for trade between insurrectionary and loyal States at that time under certain restrictions, and among them was the imposition of the above tax by that officer. The claimants contend that he had no right to collect such tax, and bring suit to recover the money. The amount involved in this suit is between two and three hundred thousand dollars, but there are many other cases of similar character, involving a large amount of money. Dillon was the Internal Revenue Collector to whom the tax was paid in this case. The plaintiffs are represented by Messrs. Jordan, Lincoln, and Evarts, and the defendants by Attorney General Williams and Solicitor General Phillips.

APPOINTMENTS.

Charles T. Crittenden was this morning appointed Internal Revenue Store-keeper for the Thirtieth District of New-York. Edward D. Neute has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the Ninth District of Kentucky. George F. Taylor has been appointed Secretary of the Experimental Commission, authorized by act of Congress to make the necessary experiments to guard against the cause of steam-boiler explosions.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $14,404,849; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $57,980,000; coin, $79,938,686, including $25,135,700 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $401,621.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Adjt. Gen. Townsend has received a dispatch from General W. D. Whipple, Chief of Gen. Sherman's staff, announcing that the head-quarters of the army in St. Louis are open, and ready for business.

CALLED BONDS.

Under two calls for five-twenty bonds, issued in June, the Treasury has received $2,266,500.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander T. F. Jewell is detached from the Tuscarora and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Charles A. Schetky, from the receiving-ship Vermont, and ordered to duty as executive officer of the Tuscarora; Master Thomas S. Phelps, from the Richmond, and ordered to the Narragansett; Paymaster Edward May is relieved from duty at Honolulu and ordered to settle his accounts; Passed Assistant Paymaster George E. Bemis is detached from the Kansas and ordered to settle accounts.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Charles J. Everett was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourteenth District, at Middletown, on Wednesday, the 14th inst. Mr. Everett is now Treasurer of Orange County and cashier of the Goshen Bank. He is said to be exceedingly popular at home, and the Republicans of the district confidently predict his election.

Hon. David L. Follett, of Norwich, Chenango County, was nominated yesterday for Justice of the Supreme Court of the Sixth Judicial District, in place of John M. Parker, deceased. Mr. Follett is one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and the voters of the district will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity presented to them of choosing a gentleman every way qualified to occupy so distinguished a position.

Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, has declined the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Twenty-fifth District. He says that his engagements are such as to require his absence from the district during the canvas, and that, if he were certain of an election in a district politically so strong against him, his reasons for declining would have for him a still more imperative force.

Hon. John W. Killinger has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania, in favor of Hon. John B. Packer. He says: "I urge the concentration of the Republican vote of the whole district upon Mr. Packer. He has virtually received the nomination from the majority portion of the district, and I shall give him my hearty support. From long acquaintance, and frequent service with him, in the Legislature and in Congress, I know him to be eminently fit for the place to which he aspires, and to be entirely sound in his political views."

One paragraph in the address of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee is good for any latitude. It reads: "We earnestly urge upon our friends throughout the commonwealth to wake up to the real importance of the pending election, and by energetic work to render certain a Republican victory. Such a victory is not to be won by supineness, and folding the hands in careless neglect of the great issues at stake. Victory, if won, must be sought, and not waited for. Active, energetic, unflagging effort is essential to assured success. It is not in the power of the Democracy to carry this State of themselves, but carelessness and neglect on our part may aid them."

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

There was frost all over Alabama Wednesday night.

John Williams, colored, whose age was stated to be nearly 110 years, died at Providence, R. I., yesterday.

The blockade of Montgomery, Ala., against Pensacola has been removed, all fear of yellow fever being at an end.

James Howard, a Trustee of the Shakers, near Albany, on Wednesday evening fell from a wagon and broke his neck.

J. C. Capreol, an active promoter of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal scheme, is dangerously ill at Oakville, Ontario.

The bark Rambler, before reported ashore at Pembroke, Me., has been condemned and will be sold on the 20th inst.

The General Conference of the Free Baptist Church closed its triennial session in Providence, R. I., at noon yesterday.

A balloon passed over Leamington, Ontario, at 3:40 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, going in a north-westerly direction, apparently two miles high and sailing fast.

A man named Richard Wolf was waylaid and murdered by Thomas White and Nelson Wheeler about two miles from Toronto, Ontario, Wednesday night. The murderers are under arrest.

John S. Welter was yesterday, in Philadelphia, nominated for City Commissioner by the Republican County Convention, in place of Joseph R. Edmiston, deceased since his nomination.

The Street-car Company in Toronto, Ontario, having lately commenced running their cars on Sunday, the Toronto Branch of the Evangelical Alliance have taken up the subject, and will bring it to a legal issue.

The steam-ship Australian cleared yesterday from Galveston, Texas, for Liverpool, with 5,539 bales of cotton and thirty-two hogsheads of tallow. The aggregate weight of her cargo is 2,900,000 pounds, and is valued at $370,000, being the largest and most valuable ever shipped from that port.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT BALTIMORE FOR FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—The match race for $5,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between the stallions Jay Gould and Bashaw, Jr., took place this afternoon over Bishop's Herring Run course. The attendance of spectators was large, over 3,000 persons being present, and the weather was bright and bracing.

At 3:40 o'clock the horses were sent off to a good start, Jay Gould having the inside. Bashaw, Jr., broke down very soon after starting, and pulled up very lame at the end of the heat, whereupon the judges allowed him to be withdrawn. The following is the time: 37, first quarter; 1:15, half mile; 1:55, three-quarters; 2:40, mile.

The judges declared the race in favor of Jay Gould. When it was known that Bashaw had been withdrawn after the first heat, and no further contest would take place, great dissatisfaction was openly expressed, and it was charged that Bashaw, on coming on the course, was known to be in an unfit condition. Up to the start betting had been brisk at about three to one in favor of Jay Gould. The sudden and unexpected result caused much disappointment to the losers, and a large amount went to the backers of Gould. Shortly afterward Jay Gould was brought on the course and trotted a mile, full weight, against time, as follows:

	¼ Mile.	½ Mile.	¾ Mile.	Mile.
Time	.34¾	1:08	1:44	2:19½

This is the fastest time ever made by a stallion.

THE TRIAL OF PHELPS FOR LARCENY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The trial of the third indictment against Charles H. Phelps, being the indictment for the larceny of a draft for $400, sent by the Treasurer of Oneida County to the State Treasury, was commenced this morning. District Attorney Moak opened the case for the prosecution, showing that the draft had been sent in the usual way, and diverted from the depository by Phelps. William Ferguson, Treasurer of Oneida County, was the first witness called. He testified to having forwarded the draft. The testimony of Treasurer Raines, taken on the previous trial, being the same as he would have to offer in this case, was read, in order to save time. Mr. Raines was present and heard the reading of his testimony. The draft was identified by the witness, and he then proceeded to testify that he had never given authority to Phelps or any other person to indorse drafts. He also testified as to how he discovered the deficiency and pursued and caused the arrest of Phelps. Witness had never seen the draft until after the arrest of Phelps. It was indorsed as follows: "Pay C. H. Hudson, State Treasurer, per C. H. Phelps." Witness repeated that Phelps had no authority to indorse the draft. At this stage of the proceedings the court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THE WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The Women's State Temperance Convention having fully organized under the name of the Christian Women's Temperance League of the State of New-York, with a by-law that a meeting shall be held at least once a year, have resolved to meet as such League in Brooklyn in February next, the day to be fixed by the President. Twenty-two delegates to the National Convention, at Cleveland, were appointed, and the convention adjourned *sine die.*

THE FROST AND THE TENNESSEE COTTON CROP.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 15.—The cotton-stalks which were brought in and placed on exhibition at the Cotton Exchange to-day prove conclusively that the frosts of the past few mornings were severe enough to check the growth of the plant and seriously injure, if not entirely destroy, all the young bolls. The leaves of the plants on exhibition present a crisped appearance, while the young bolls look considerably blacker.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS.

THE PLACES OF MEETING—NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS WHOSE CLAIMS HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED.

Conventions for the nomination of Republican candidates for the Assembly will be held to-night at the headquarters of the various Assembly district associations of the party. The hour for the holding of the conventions is 8 o'clock, and the various places where they will assemble are as follows:

First District—No. 152 Franklin street.
Second District—No. 189 Chatham square.
Third District—Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets.
Fourth District—No. 171 East Broadway.
Fifth District—No. 189 Spring street.
Sixth District—No. 384 Grand street.
Seventh District—No. 12 University place.
Eighth District—Nos. 77 and 79 Essex street.
Ninth District—Bleecker Building, Bleecker street, near Morton street.
Tenth District—Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A.
Eleventh District—Knickerbocker Cottage, No. 456 Sixth avenue.
Twelfth District—No. 291 East Fourth street.
Thirteenth District—No. 157 Eighth avenue.
Fourteenth District—Nos. 18 and 20 St. Mark's place.
Fifteenth District—Newman's Hall, No. 475 Ninth avenue.
Sixteenth District—Teutonia Hall, Third avenue, near Sixteenth street.
Seventeenth District—West Fiftieth street, near Eighth avenue.
Eighteenth District—No. 457 Fourth avenue.
Nineteenth District—Dorschell's Hall, Tenth avenue and Sixty-fifth street.
Twentieth District—Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East Fifty-fourth street.
Twenty-first District—Lincoln Hall, corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth street.

The conventions will be generally harmonious, although there is a friendly strife for the nominations, notably in the Eighth, Ninth, and Twentieth Districts. In the Eighth District the friends of Ex-Assemblyman Solon B. Smith, and the present member of Assembly, George Sherman, are urging them for the nomination. Either of the gentlemen named would be a better representative of the district than anybody the Democrats would elect. In the Ninth District the Republican friends of Mr. William H. Gedney support him for the nomination against Mr. George B. Deane, Jr., who represented the district in the Assembly during the last session. Mr. Gedney is a prosperous builder, and quite popular among his fellow-citizens of the district. Mr. Deane is also popular, and his friends maintain that his record as an Assemblyman has been in every way creditable. In the Twentieth District the convention will have to decide on the respective merits of Messrs. James Owens and Jacob Hess. Mr. Owens is a well-known Republican of the district, of independent means, and Mr. Hess, who is of German nativity, is a prosperous commission merchant of Washington Market. The friends of the latter urge in his favor his popularity among the Germans, who form a considerable portion of the population of the district. In the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Nineteenth Districts there was some doubt yesterday as to who would be the choice of the conventions, although the names of candidates who would probably be nominated in each were mentioned. The Republicans are confident of their ability to elect their candidates in the Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Districts, and are hopeful that by vigorous effort they may carry the Fifth, Eighth, Eighteenth, and Twentieth. The gentlemen whose names have been mentioned as candidates in the various districts are as follows:

First District—Col. Michael W. Burns, George B. Purvis, Isaac Robinson.
Second District—Morris Friedsam, Pierre C. Van Wyck, Patrick Ellif, Thomas Wild.
Third District—Thomas F. Geary, James L. Costello, David G. McElroy, Frank M. Magee.
Fourth District—D. H. Crowley, C. H. Brackett, John E. Dowley, Charles Rielly.
Fifth District—Austin Leake. No opposition.
Sixth District—Daniel F. Crowley, Henry Theobold, Frederick Singer.
Seventh District—Frederick A. Seward, son of Hon. William H. Seward, deceased. No opposition.
Eighth District—Solon B. Smith, Jr., George Scherman.
Ninth District—William H. Gedney, George B. Deane, Jr.
Tenth District—Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Louis Erber.
Eleventh District—Knox McAfee. No opposition.
Twelfth District—Joseph Archibald, C. H. Southworth.
Thirteenth District—Charles Blackie.
Fourteenth District—Robert B. Boyd.
Fifteenth District—William G. Murray, George Hettrick.
Sixteenth District—Michael Cregan, G. Joseph Ruch, Frank E. Howe, Elias E. Disney.
Seventeenth District—Wilson Berryman, Jacob Bauer, Carl Damm.
Eighteenth District—Bernard Biglin. No opposition.
Nineteenth District—Isaac O. Hunt, Molyneaux K. Bell, Alexander Martin, Republican, and Apollo Hall candidate at the last election.
Twentieth District—James Owens and Jacob Hess.
Twenty-first District—William Haw, Jr., Haratio Allen.

Messrs. Austin Leake, of the Fifth District; Frederick A. Seward, of the Seventh; Knox McAfee, of the Eleventh; and Bernard Biglin, of the Eighteenth, are very popular among the Republicans of their respective districts, and they will in all probability be unanimously nominated.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican Congressional Convention for the First District, which includes Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond Counties, was held yesterday at noon, in the Town Hall at Jamaica. Mr. C. C. Norvell, of Richmond, called the convention to order. Hon. L. Bradford Prince was chosen Chairman, and K. S. Townsend, of Richmond, and P. J. Harkins, of Suffolk, Secretaries. Before the convention proceeded to make the nomination, Mr. Norvell presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As the unanimous expression of the delegates here, representing the Republican Party of the three counties comprising the First Congressional District, that the declination of Hon. Henry J. Scudder, which has been communicated to this convention, of a second term of service, is deeply regretted—universally so by the Republicans of the district.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretaries communicate to Mr. Scudder the grateful and appreciative sense of the convention, for his able and earnest services in Congress, and of their unanimous feeling in favor of his renomination, had his pressing private interests made his declination less positive and final; and that the good people of the First District would have felt themselves honored by his continuance in the national councils, where his ability and usefulness were at once developed, and his influence with his Republican colleagues in the House of Representatives from all quarters was warmly acknowledged.

The nomination then being in order, Judge J. P. Hedges, of Suffolk, in a brief address, presented the name of Mr. Stephen B. French, of that county. The nomination was warmly received by delegates from both Richmond and Queens, and William S. Cogswell, of the latter county, moved that the nomination be made by acclamation, which was done with considerable enthusiasm, and a committee of three, consisting of Mr. Norvell, of Richmond; Judges, of Suffolk, and John M. Clark, of Queens, was appointed to inform Mr. French of the action of the convention. The convention then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth District gathered in large numbers last night at Neuman's Hall, No. 475 Ninth avenue, on the occasion of the first of the series of Thursday evening meetings which are to be held there during the campaign. The President of the association, Mr. Henry G. Leask, presided. Spirited speeches were made by Mr. Charles Abbot, Mr. William H. Johnson, and Mr. J. C. Boyer. After a vote of thanks to these gentlemen, the association adjourned until next Thursday evening.

RATIFICATION MEETING OF THE JOHN E. DOWLEY REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The John E. Dowley Republican Association of the Fourth Assembly District had a banner-raising and ratification meeting at No. 204 East Broadway last evening. The rooms of the association were filled to their utmost capacity, and outside, where the banner was raised, there was a large and enthusiastic crowd who cheered for Dix and Robinson. At 8:30 P. M. Mr. Joseph Hadfield, the President of the association, called the meeting to order, and the Secretary, Mr. George Law, moved the adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, The John E. Dowley Republican Association of the Fourth Assembly District of the City of New-York have learned with pride and pleasure of the renomination of Gov. Dix and Lieut. Gov. Robinson. We hereby desire to express our approval of said nominations, and of the whole Republican ticket; and

Whereas, We behold discord and dissension in the Democratic ranks, we hail it as a sure harbinger of a Republican victory; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby heartily and sincerely pledge ourselves to act in unison with and earnestly labor for the success of all candidates nominated by the regular Republican Conventions.

Resolved, That we shall always labor to promote the interests of the Republican Party, and denounce all attempts at preventing the purity and freedom of the ballot.

The resolutions were put and carried unanimously. Capt. Morris F. Dowley, Mr. George Law, Mr. J. Whollahan, and Mr. H. Taylor afterwards made brief addresses, the latter gentleman calling upon those present not to fail to register on the 23d and 24th inst. The meeting then adjourned.

REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING IN THE NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Republicans of the Ninth Assembly District met in mass-meeting last evening at the Bleecker Building, to ratify the State nominations. On motion of Mr. A. J. Campbell, Mr. George W. Markley was called to the chair. Mr. Nathaniel Appleton offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially approve the platform of principles adopted by the State Republican Convention recently held at Utica, and ratify the nominations there made, and pledge to the nominees of that convention our united and earnest support.

That in our nominees for State offices we present to the people of this State for the suffrages gentlemen of well-established character and ability, and who have already filled the several offices to which they are now nominated with honor to themselves and the best interests of the State.

That we hail with pleasure the re-nomination of Gov. John A. Dix, Lieut. Gov. John C. Robinson, Canal Commissioner Alexander Barkley, State Prison Inspector Thomas Kirkpatrick, and the nomination of Judge Alexander S. Johnson, as an eminently fit and proper indorsement of the honorable manner in which they have severally performed the duties of their respective offices.

That we promise the Ninth Assembly District to give her usual old-fashioned majority for Dix, Robinson, and victory.

Hon. Solomon S. Streeter delivered an extended address in review of the character for good of the Republican Party, and in defense of the principles it advocated. He maintained that Republicanism was always synonimous with good government and a just protection of the citizen, while Democracy was inseparably associated with disunion, inflation, and the other evils which afflicted the nation. He believed that the American people, which had been led to victory in war and prosperity in peace by the Republican Party, was not going to desert it, and the Democratic victory of Ohio was an accident which should have no depressing effect. Such an election would have been impossible had the Republicans put forward men like Dix and Robinson, and here at least under such standard-bearers victory was a certainty. Addresses were also delivered by Ex-Senator Lent and Mr. E. H. Condon, and the meeting dispersed, with cheers for the Republican ticket.

ENTHUSIASTIC RATIFICATION MEETING IN THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Dix and Robinson Campaign Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District held an enthusiastic meeting last evening at East Side Hall, Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue. Mr. James M. Thompson presided. The purpose of the meeting was to express approval of the State ticket, and this was accomplished in no half-hearted spirit. Mr. Heidelberg and the other members of the Executive Committee had made arrangements for a very extensive mass-meeting, but it went beyond even their sanguine expectations, and hundreds were obliged to vent their enthusiasm on the outside of the hall, as it was densely crowded a long time before the proceedings commenced. To the general acclaim there were added the firing of a pretty heavy piece of ordnance in Eighty-sixth street, the discharge of rockets, and an unlimited supply of music of the jubilant order. There was a Democratic element which found its way into the meeting, but its presence caused only the most trifling interruptions. It came to mock, but it can hardly be said that it remained to pray, like the scoffers who heard the good Pastor of "The Deserted Village." At all events, the promptness of the President in acknowledging the right of difference, and his rigorous determination to preserve order, prevented any disturbance, if such was seriously contemplated. There was quite a number of speakers, all of whom were most earnest in their indorsement of the nominations of Gov. Dix and Gen. Robinson for the offices of Governor and Lieutenent Governor of the State. On some other matters the meeting was not so much in accord. For instance, when the first speaker who was introduced, Col. G. Anderson Shaffer, casually referred to the claims of Gen. Grant to a third term, and stated that if the Republican Party could find no better man they would re-elect him, the expressions of dissent were quite decided. Another of the speakers took the stand that no man should vote for even his father if he were proposed for a third term of office. The general feeling of the speakers, however, was that they would support Gov. Dix for a second term, and that they would be prepared to deal with the question of giving an additional term to any officer of the Government, whenever it might arise. A reference by Col. Shaffer to the claims of Mr. Tilden led to a proposal by some of the Democratic Party present to give three cheers for that gentleman. It was feebly responded to, and then a counter proposal of the President, Mr. Thompson, to give three cheers for Gov. Dix was answered in ringing fashion. Col. Shaffer's address was followed by the reading of a letter of apology from Commissioner Van Nort, who was to have been one of the speakers, but who was unable to be present. He expressed his thorough sympathy with the purpose of the meeting. Cheers were given for Mr. Van Nort, and then Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer followed with an address expressive of the strongest approval of Gov. Dix's action in the administration of the Government, and of the liberal and unbiased character of his appointments. Mr. Hugh Coleman followed, and was succeeded in turn by Hon. Lawson N. Fuller, who, in the course of his remarks, dealt severely with the new nominee for Mayor, whom he styled a wooden man, sustained on the one side by John Morrissey, with the big fist, and on the other by John Kelly, with sweet-meats all round his mouth. Other addresses by Col. J. B. Thorp, Mr. Horatio P. Allen, and Capt. T. Roberts, followed. In the course of the speaking Mayor Havemeyer came in for some rough handling, and Controller Green was complimented by Mr. Fuller as an honest Democrat, who was persecuted unremittingly because he held his purse-strings tight against thieves. The meeting adjourned at a late hour, after expressing itself enthusiastically in favor of the State ticket.

THE DISSATISFIED DEMOCRATS.

ORGANIZATION TO BEAT TAMMANY—MEETING AT DELMONICO'S—POSSIBLE CANDIDATES FOR THE MAYORALTY.

The Committee on Organization of the People's Liberal Democratic Party, better known as the opponents of the Kelly and Morrissey Tammanyites, assembled again last night at Delmonico's, in West Fourteenth street. There were present five members from each Assembly District, and many well-known members of the Old Democracy besides. Among these were Thomas E. Stewart and John Cochrane, of the Liberal Republicans; Nelson J. Waterbury, Mr. Tomlinson, Thomas J. Creamer, B. Reilly, Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, John Ryan of the First Ward, H. B. Mulhall, W. P. Mitchell, F. A. Ransom, and B. F. Beekman. The assemblage was in more senses than one significant, showing as it did a union of Democratic organization generally against the moribund Tammany party. All considerations other than the complete and utter defeat of the Kelly and Morrissey party were forgotten, and the burning desire to rid the City of this clique was apparent. No man was present of the large committee who hesitated to denounce Tammany unqualifiedly and to condemn their county nominations. But as the committee or caucus had been convened purely for the purpose of effecting a close organization of the dissentients, nothing was said of candidates in the meeting, which partook of the character of an executive session. Thomas J. Creamer called the delegates to order, and H. B. Mulhall was Secretary. The committee appointed to procure permanent head-quarters reported that the Germania Assembly Rooms would hereafter be the head-quarters of the People's Liberal Democratic Party. This was agreed upon. Next Hon. Nelson J. Waterbury presented the following report of the Committee on Conference:

1. The nomination of the People's Liberal Democratic City and County ticket shall be made at a public meeting.

2. The meeting shall be called by the following notice to be signed by the officers of this meeting, by the officers of the Executive Central Committee, and by the officers of the Liberal Republican General Committee.

The Democrats of the City of New-York and all others in favor of the election of the Liberal Democratic State ticket, and opposed to the rule of this City by John Morrissey and John Kelly, are requested to meet at Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening, the 20th instant, at 7:30 o'clock, to take such action as may be deemed advisable for the nomination of honest and capable candidates for the offices to be filled by the people of this City at the coming election.

3. The arrangements for such meeting shall be made by two committees of nine members each; three to be appointed by this organization, three by the German organization, and three by the Liberal Republican organization, viz.: One committee on time and place of meeting, printing, and music, and one committee on officers, speakers, and resolutions.

4. That the nomination shall be made at that meeting upon the report of a committee of twenty-five to be appointed by the President of the public meeting.

5. That the election shall be conducted by a committee of one hundred, to consist of the said Committee of Nomination, and twenty-five to be added by each of the organizations participating in the call of the meeting.

6. That this plan of organization be submitted to the German and Liberal Committees for their concurrence.

This was adopted. A committee from the Industrial Political Association was received, and stated the desire of the body they represented to act with the People's organization. On motion of Mr. Waterbury they were invited to meet with the Conference Committee to-day. The next business in order was the reading of the reports from the several districts, and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. They announced the growing dislike to Tammany, and the determination of a large proportion of voters to have nothing whatever to do with its nominees for county offices. After some other minor business, it was resolved that a mass-meeting be held on Tuesday evening next in the Cooper Institute, where the people's County ticket should be nominated. The following committees were appointed: On Arrangements, A. O'Neil, F. A. Ransom, and William P. Mitchell; Committee on Resolutions and Officers for the Meeting at Cooper Institute: Nelson J. Waterbury and Benjamin F. Beekman. A committee on five on finance was also appointed. The meeting, or Executive Committee, then adjourned to meet at Germania Assembly Rooms on Saturday evening.

After the meeting, by conversations had with the prominent delegates, a TIMES reporter learned that the favorites for the Mayoralty were W. B. Duncan, W. H. Neilson, and Oswald Ottendorfer, if they could be induced to run. Mr. Ottendorfer's friends said that he had rather support some good man, like Mr. Kuhne, President of the Eagle Line of steam-ships, than run for Mayor himself. Mr. Ottendorfer, however, was only anxious to beat Tammany, and was willing to bring his friends to the front for that purpose. The general impression seemed to be that the Germans were largely interested in a similar direction. The matter will be definitely settled to-day at the conference, which takes place at the Pallette Club at 3 P. M. Mr. Smith Ely was also mentioned as a good candidate. It was very evident that the alliance against Tammany is a strong one, and means mischief to Kelly and Morrissey. The only hitch at this moment seems to be in the selection of a candidate for Mayor, not that there are not good men to name for that important office, but because it is so hard to induce any of those thought of—Messrs. H. H. Anderson, Joseph Seligman, and Ex-Gov. Solomon—to accept. These are thought worthy, although they are Republicans. The Anti-Tammanyites are anxious, if possible, to nominate a Democrat acceptable to all honest men.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

EDWIN R. MEAD IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

The Tammany Hall Congressional Convention of the Fifth Congressional District met last evening at No. 158 Chatham street, with Harry Howard, Ex-Chief of the old Fire Department, in the chair. Speeches were made by County Clerk Walsh, Deputy Coroner Shine, and Mr. Brogan. Edwin R. Mead was unanimously nominated for Congress.

S. S. COX IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Tammany Hall Convention of the Sixth Congressional District met at Clinton Garden. Coroner Woltman presided. In a brief address he said they had met for the purpose of nominating a Congressman, and he hoped they would nominate one who had been tried, and who, if elected, would work for the welfare of the citizens of New-York. The Assembly districts were then called in their numerical order, and each nominated as their candidate Hon. S. S. Cox. The nomination was then made unanimous, and a delegation of four was appointed to wait upon Mr. Cox and tender him the nomination. Mr. Cox upon entering the hall was received with cheers. He addressed the meeting at some length, dwelling upon the facts that he represented the working man, and was the leading opponent of the salary grab. He concluded as follows: "When I see returned such men as Holman and Kerr from Indiana, and a cohort of old friends from Ohio; when all the elements I have so long waited for are in motion for a change in administration and legislation, you will not wonder at my being anxious once more to join the little band which is now growing to be a potential force."

NO NOMINATION IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The Tammany Hall Congressional Convention of the Seventh Congressional District met last night at No. 431 Sixth street for the purpose of nominating a Congressman. Mr. J. Foley, William B. McClay, Joseph Cornell, and Smith Ely were nominated by the different Assembly districts comprising the Congressional district. Speeches eulogistic of the nominees were made, but the convention finally adjourned without agreeing upon a candidate.

FREDERICK A. CONKLING IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The Tammany Hall Convention of the Eighth Congressional District met at 231 West Sixteenth street. Gen. Martin T. McMahon was called to the chair, and announced, in a short speech, the object of the meeting. Mr. M. R. Cox then proposed the name of Col. Frederick A. Conkling to represent the district in the next Congress. A delegate from the Ninth District followed with the name of Chas. H. Marshall. A vote was then taken which resulted as follows: Conkling, 51; Marshall, 24. On motion the nomination of Col. Conkling was made unanimous.

FERNANDO WOOD AND RICHARD SCHELL IN THE NINTH DISTRICT.

The Tammany Hall Congressional Convention of the Ninth Congressional District met at No. 781 Eighth avenue. B. W. Voorhis was elected Chairman, and I. F. Rodman Secretary. Justice Coulter in a short speech proposed the name of Hon. Fernando Wood as the nominee for Congress. The proposal was received with prolonged cheering, and there being no opposition, the nomination was made unanimous. The name of Richard Schell was then proposed for the short term, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Mr. Mellish. This nomination was also made unanimous. Fernando Wood was conducted to the platform, and thanked the convention for the nomination, and pledged himself to serve his constituents in the future as he has done in the past.

ABRAM S. HEWITT IN THE TENTH DISTRICT.

The Tenth Congressional District Tammany Convention met last evening at No. 889 Third avenue, when Abram S. Hewitt was nominated.

BENJAMIN A. WILLIS IN THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

The Eleventh Congressional District Convention met last night at No. 103 East Thirty-first street, Hon. Josiah Sutherland presiding. Richard Croker nominated Julius Wadsworth for Congress in that district, and the nomination was made unanimous. J. W. Smith announced that Mr. Wadsworth would not accept the nomination, when Joseph O'Donohue nominated Benjamin A. Willis, the Secretary of the Liberal Republican State Committee, for the position. The nomination was made unanimous. A committee was then appointed to wait upon him and inform him of the nomination. Mr. Willis returned with the committee and addressed the meeting, thanking them for the nomination.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Democrats of Westchester County held their convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers at White Plains yesterday. Mr. E.F. Hopke, of Greenburg, was chosen permanent Chairman of the convention, Nelson F. Forshay and James Dissenbury Secretaries. After the usual preliminary proceedings of receiving the credentials from the respective delegations present from the twenty-two towns of the county represented, the following nominations were made:

For Register of Deeds—Theodore Pine, of New-Rochelle.
For District Attorney—Hon. Robert Cochran, of White Plains.
For Superintendent of the Poor—William Mable, of Cortlandt.
For Coroner—Bryan Flood, of Yonkers.
For Justice of Sessions—William C. Howe, of Ossining.

TEMPERANCE PARTY NOMINATIONS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At a convention held at White Plains by the advocates of temperance, the State Prohibition ticket headed by the name of Myron H. Clark for Governor was indorsed, and the following nominations made:

For Member of Congress, Twelfth District—William H. Van Cott, of Mount Vernon.
For Member of Assembly, First District—George F. Tremper, of King's Bridge.
For Member of Assembly, Second District—Daniel Van Cott, of Mount Vernon.
For Member of Assembly, Third District—R. M. Underhill, of Yorktown.
For Register of Deeds—Ebenezer Curtice, of Yonkers.
For District Attorney—D. Clark Briggs, of Peekskill.
For Coroner—D. F. Gorham, of Mount Kisco.
For Justice of Sessions—Dwight S. Herrick, of Peekskill.

NOTES.

The Republican Aldermanic Conventions will be held in the five Senatorial Districts of the City to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

The Republicans of Paterson, N. J., held a grand ratification meeting at the Lyceum in that city, last evening. Addresses were made by John W. Foster, of Newark; Hon. William Walter Phelps, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, and others. The meeting adjourned amid great enthusiasm.

At a meeting of the Liberal Republicans of Brooklyn last evening, in Sawyer's Hall, corner of Jay and Fulton streets, it was stated by several of the speakers that the committee appointed some time since to confer with the regular Democratic organization of Kings County in reference to the approaching nominations would soon be ready to report.

The National Democratic General Committee of Kings County, met last night, and, it is understood, determined to nominate Hon. William E. Robinson for District-Attorney. The Liberal Republican General Committee met and received, in executive session, the report of the Conference Committee, appointed to confer with the other independent political organizations.

The German Republicans of the Nineteenth Assembly District held an enthusiastic meeting at the Lion Park last evening, at which they resolved to form a Dix and Robinson Campaign Club. Resolutions approving the action of the Utica Convention and expressing confidence in the success of the Republican Party were adopted, and the names of those present were enrolled as members of the organization.

The German Republican Association of the First Assembly District, A. E. Hayes presiding, held a meeting at No. 18 Greenwich street last evening, and in addition to the transaction of the usual routine business, added a number of new names to the roll of membership. The prospects of the pending campaign were discussed, and measures taken to insure a full vote in the First District.

DUTIES OF INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

The following extracts from the Election laws show the punishments to which Inspectors of Election may render themselves liable by a neglect to perform the duties of their office:

SECTION 18. Each and every person selected and notified by the Board of Police as its choice for the office of Inspector of Election, shall, on the receipt of notice thereof, appear, within ten days thereafter, before the Chief of the Bureau of Elections, for the purpose of examination, and, if found qualified, shall, unless excused by said board, by reason of ill-health, or other good and sufficient cause, be bound to serve as such officer at every election for the term of one year from the date of his appointment, and in case of neglect or refusal to comply with the above requirements, or to serve or act, shall be liable to a penalty of $100, recoverable by the said board by civil action in any court of record, in the name of the Treasurer of the board and for the use and benefit of the Police fund. And a failure on the part of any such person to present himself for examination, or to comply with any of the requirements of this act preliminary to receiving his certificate of appointment within the time prescribed, or to attend on the day of any registration or revision of registration, or the day of any election during said term, unless prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause—the burden of proof of which shall be upon the delinquent—shall be deemed a refusal within the meaning of this section.

* * * *

SEC. 80. Any Inspector of Election, who shall wilfully *neglect*, or when called on, shall wilfully *decline* to exercise the powers conferred on him in this act, for any of the purposes set forth in section 19 of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in a penitentiary for not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less $250, nor more than $1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

A number of inspectors have rendered themselves amenable to this section of the act, by not appearing at their several places of registry on the first day of registration. These have since been summoned to appear before the board to show cause why they should not be removed. As they failed to appear their removal was ordered. Meantime the evidences of their neglect are being prepared in legal form, for presentation to the Grand Jury.

Section 82, of the law reads as follows:

"If, in any election district, at any general registration of voters or revision thereof, or at any election hereafter held in the City and County of New-York, any Inspector of Election or Poll-clerk shall knowingly or wilfully admit any person to registration, or make any entry upon any register of voters or poll-book, or receive any vote, or proceed with the canvass of ballots, or shall consent thereto, unless a majority of all the Inspectors of Election, in said election district, are present and concur, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than thirty nor more than sixty days, or fined not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment. If any Inspector of Election in any election district shall, without urgent necessity, absent himself from the place of registration or the polls in said district, upon any day of registration or election, whereby less than a majority of all the inspectors in such election district shall be present during the hours of registration, election, or canvass of ballots, he shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than sixty days, or more than six months, or shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or both.

Four inspectors have rendered themselves liable to punishment under this section, viz.: Messrs. Laurence Burke, William Lewis, Robert J. Poynter, and D. William Brown, of the Eighth Election District, of the Fourth Assembly District. On the first day of registration all four were present, and organized. At 10 A. M., Brown left and did not return. During his absence his associates, each in turn, left the place of registry and went to dinner, leaving but two inspectors in charge. During this time a number of voters had their names registered illegally. On this state of facts becoming known to the Police Commissioners the delinquent inspectors were summoned before the board and were removed from office. The papers in these cases will also be sent to the Grand Jury for their consideration.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The old Shoemaker mansion, built about 1700, at the corner of old York road and Chelton avenue, Philadelphia, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $11,000; insurance, $5,000.

Dunham's oakum factory, South Boston, was burned yesterday morning, with the machinery and stock, causing a loss of $20,000, on which there was no insurance. Cumming & Stone, machinists, in the same building, lost $2,500; insured for $11,000.

The fire at Washington Court House, Ohio, Wednesday night, destroyed the Odd-fellows' Temple, including their hall, Glancey's shoe store, Vandeman's grocery, the Post Office, and a number of small frame buildings adjoining. The loss is $20,000; insurance about $7,000.

THE FREE PASS QUESTION—VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 15.—The case of Ansel Stevens against the Grand Trunk Railroad Company has been concluded, the jury finding for the plaintiff in $12,833 33 damages. Stevens was riding on the defendant's road on a free pass, which recited that if he were injured he would not be entitled to damages. An accident occurred, and he was severely injured. The case has excited much interest, because of it bearing on the liability of railroad companies for damages to passengers riding on free passes.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The following are additional Republican nominations in this State:

CONGRESS.—Fourteenth District, Charles J. Everett, of Goshen. The convention in this district adopted the following resolution, offered by Judge Lord:

Resolved, That this convention cordially indorse the Republican State ticket, and express their unalterable opposition to a third term for President of the United States, believing that the usage of the fathers should not be departed from.

ULSTER COUNTY.—For District Attorney, Friend Hoar, Jr.; Coroners, John D. Dubois and Dennis Crowley; Justice of Sessions, Oscar B. Bloomer.

ORANGE COUNTY.—For District Attorney, Lewis E. Carr; Justice of Sessions, W. H. Clark; Coroners, N. W. Howell and George C. Miller.

TWEED'S BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.

Messrs. David Dudley Field and Ex-Judge Comstock, counsel of William M. Tweed, appeared before Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, for the purpose of having the bill of exceptions in Tweed's case "settled." At the request of the District Attorney the matter was allowed to stand over until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

AN ALLEGED FRAUDULENT BANKRUPT.

Louis Warzburger, formerly a dealer in laces and ribbons at No. 441 Broadway, was taken before United States Commissioner Betts yesterday. Philip W. Kopper, the assignee of Warzburger's estate, in bankruptcy, charges him with having concealed a large portion of his assets, with intent to defraud his creditors. The investigation into the matter will be concluded to-day.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

The Cunard steam-ship Bothnia, which left Liverpool Oct. 3, and Queenstown Oct. 4, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by two days.

Enlarged Joints of Hands and Feet, Bunions, Pains in the Back, Rheumatic, Gouty, and Scrofulous Swellings.—Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia gave instant relief. Depot No. 451 6th av.
LEWIS H. BONE, M. D., No. 106 West 16th st.
—*Advertisement.*

I suffered with paralysis of the limbs, tried all remedies, could get no relief until I used Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia, and was cured.
CHARLES ILLIUS,
No. 34 West 27th st.
Depot, No. 451 6th av.—*Advertisement.*

Our lady friends who have used the Eureka Spool Silks will use no other. It is full size, full length, and every spool is warranted as represented.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

To Consumptives.—Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod-Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod-Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the faculty, and sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by druggists generally.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your dyeing and cleaning to the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices, Nos. 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Invitations, Elegant Styles, Low Prices. Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, &c. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1810.

For a fashionable Hat, of superior quality, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Many suffer from Coughs and Colds. They should use WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Refreshing Fragrance.—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

Iron-clads—A Strong, Serviceable Shoe for boys and youth. CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

MARRIED.

CALDWELL—DE HAVEN.—On the 15th October, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. W. McB. Noyes, assisted by Rev. T. McKee Brown, Mr. TOWSON CALDWELL to Miss DE HAVEN.

CURTIS—COANN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, Albion, N. Y., by Rev. E. B. Walsworth, JUDSON CURTIS, of New-York, and FANNY, daughter of E. T. Coann, Esq.

GILLIES—KEYS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Charles C. Keys, WRIGHT GILLIES, Jr., to S. CORNELIA, daughter of John Keys, all of this City.

GROVES—DOMINICK.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., GEORGE M. GROVES to MARY, daughter of James W. Dominick, all of this City.

HENOP—SEELEY.—At Sing Sing, on Hudson, on Wednesday the 14th inst., by Rev. George W. Ferguson, LOUIS P. HENOP, of New-York, to ALICE, daughter of the late J. T. Seeley, of Sing Sing.

SMITH—CRAWFORD.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, at the Hanson place M. E. Church, by Rev. Emory J. Haynes, GEORGE W. SMITH and REBECCA M. CRAWFORD, daughter of George Crawford, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

STEELE—CLAWSON.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 14, at the Washington square M. E. Church, by Rev. E. S. Osbon, HENRY W. STEELE to MARY L. CLAWSON, only daughter of Mr. John M. Clawson, all of this City.

THOMPSON—WOODFORD.—In Newton, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. T. L. Byington, WILLIAM A. THOMPSON to GRACE WOODFORD.

WILSON—CONSTANT.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 14, by Rev. W. R. Williams, THEODORE WILSON to MARY JANE CONSTANT, daughter of G. G. Constant, of New-York.

WILLIAMS—YOUNG.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1874, at the residence of the bride's mother, Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. John D. Wells, D. D., CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, of New-York City, to IDA ARVILLA YOUNG, only daughter of the late William R. Young, of this City.

DIED.

BURRITT.—In this City, Oct. 15, HENRY O. BURRITT, late of Ottawa, Canada, in the 52d year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COOPER.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 15, SIDNEY, only son of the late Sidney A. Cooper, in the 23d year of his age. Notice of funeral in Saturday's papers.

FRISBIE.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 13, MYRON J. FRISBIE, in the 64th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 24 West 15th st., on Friday morning, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock.

GILLER.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 15, MONTGOMERY E. GILLER, aged 62 years. Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

GRIFFIN.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 15, after a lingering illness, HENRY G. GRIFFIN, in the 58th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 77 East 10th st., on Sunday afternoon, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HARDICK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Oct. 15, CHARLES B. HARDICK, aged 40 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOWELL.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, RHODA R. HOWELL, wife of Daniel Howell, aged 77. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 192 Spring st.

JOHNSON.—At Sag Harbor, Long Island, on Sunday, Sept. 27, CLARA CHANNING, youngest daughter of Mary C. and Dr. P. Roosevelt Johnson, aged 3 years.

KELLER.—At his country residence, Millburn, N. J., CHARLES M. KELLER, in the 65th year of his age. The funeral will take place from St. Stephen's Church, 28th st., near 3d avenue, on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LASAR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1874, FANNIE W., wife of Sigismond Lasar, aged 44 years. Funeral from her late residence, No. 63 Joralemon st., on Friday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.
☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

LINDSLEY.—At Orange, Oct. 15, HENRIETTA MATILDA, wife of George Lindsley, in the 50th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, High st., on Saturday, the 17th, at 3:30 o'clock.

MATTHEWS.—At Orange Valley, on the 13th inst., DE WITT C. MATTHEWS, son of Elima and the late John H. Matthews, in the 23d year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas G. Lindsley, Esq., on Hill-side av., Orange, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

McDONALD.—At the residence of Wm. Henderson, No. 322 Union st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, MARTHA, relict of James McDonald, aged 78 years. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M., from Emanuel P. E. Church, corner of President and Smith sts.

TOLER.—At Santa Barbara, Cal., META C. TOLER, wife of William E. Toler. Funeral at Paterson, N. J., on arrival of the 12 o'clock train from New-York, Saturday, Oct. 17 inst.

WATERBURY.—At the residence of Harvey Kidd Jerome, Westchester, Oct. 14, ELLA M. WATERBURY, beloved and only daughter of Charles A. and Mary J. Waterbury, of New-York, in the 24th year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the above residence on Saturday, Oct. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at William's Bridge to meet the 11:40 Harlem Railroad train from the City. The body will be interred in the Second Street Marble Cemetery.

WILKINSON.—On Wednesday, 14th inst., BETSEY, widow of Oliver Wilkinson, aged 88 years. Relatives and friends of her sons, Maurice, George, and Frederick, are invited to attend the funeral at 2 P. M. Friday, 16th inst., at her late residence, No. 202 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIVATE LIBRARY
AT AUCTION.

THIS EVENING, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, an unusually fine collection of the best editions of standard and illustrated works, mostly in rich bindings, full and half calf, morocco, tree calf, &c., to be sold without reserve. Catalogues and books on view.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 17, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY at 4 and 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 7 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CLOSE OF THE FORTY-NINTH VOLUME.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1874.
CONTENTS:

THE BAHAMAS.
With fourteen Illustrations.
SIBYLLA CUMANA.
With an Illustration by FREDERICKS.
DECORATIVE ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND. (Second Paper.) By MONCURE D. CONWAY.
With five Illustrations.
AMONG THE WATER-FOWL OF THE WEST.
With eleven Illustrations.
RAPE OF THE GAMP.
CHAPTER IX. Proud as Lucifer, and dark as Erebus. —X. Beating about the Bush.—XI. De Gustibus non est disputandum.
With two Illustrations by FREDERICKS.
THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN EUROPE.—(Thirteenth Paper.) By EMILIO CASTELAR.
WOOED BY AN ATTACHE.
SOME TALKS OF AN ASTRONOMER.—(Second Paper.)
By Prof. SIMON NEWCOMB.
With fourteen Illustrations.
THE TRAGIC STORY OF EMILIA DARANO. By R. H. HORNE.
THE FIRST CENTURY OF THE REPUBLIC. (First Paper.)
THE BEAKER.
THE PLAINS: A PROPHECY. By JOAQUIN MILLER.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.
EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.
EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for November contains illustrated articles on the Bahamas, the Water-fowl of the West, English Decorative Art, and Popular Astronomy; a grand Poem by Commander GIBSON, illustrated by FREDERICKS; other Poems by JOAQUIN MILLER and KATE HILLARD; a thrilling Novelette by R. H. HORNE; a charming short Story by the Author of "Joseph the Jew" and "A Sack of Gold;" the continuation of "Rape of the Gamp," a Serial Tale of unusual interest; another of Señor CASTELAR'S remarkable Papers; and five Editorial Departments, covering every topic of current interest—social, literary, scientific, and humorous.

In this number is commenced a series of papers of national importance, which will run through more than twenty numbers of the Magazine, under the general title of

THE FIRST CENTURY OF THE REPUBLIC,

giving a complete history of our national development during the century closing in 1876—each paper being devoted to a particular department of progress, and prepared by a noted specialist.

In addition to this striking feature, the fiftieth volume, commencing with the December number, will contain other special attractions of great novelty and interest to general readers.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, AND BAZAR.
Postage free to subscribers in the United States.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, or HARPER'S BAZAR will be sent for one year to any subscriber in the United States, postage prepaid by the publishers, on receipt of $4.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, and HARPER'S BAZAR, for one year, $10, or any two for $7, postage free.
Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers st., basement, from now until Oct. 23, 1874. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations.

WM. H. ALBERTSON, Chairman.
ROBERT B. BOYD.
CONSTANTINE NITZSCHE.
JOHN N. LANTHIER.
ISAAC O. HUNT.
DAVID H. CROWLEY.
JOHN ROBINSON.
AUGUSTUS SCHAFFEL, Clerk.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB will be held at the Club-house on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock, to receive and act upon the report of the "Committee on Political Reform."
By order.
GEORGE H. B. HILL, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

As expected, the business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Oct. 15, was of an unusually interesting character, and the attendance was large. The following is a review of the proceedings:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, sold the plot of ground in size 211.6 by 152.1 by 206.2 by 117.8, located on the north-east corner of Bank and West streets, with four-story brick buildings 152 by 60, fronting on West street, and three-story brick buildings 60 by 100 on Bank street, together with engines, boilers, shafting, &c., for $135,500, to Alexander M. Ross. This property was at one time rented at the rate of $27,000 per annum, and it sold for just enough to cover the second mortgage on it, a third mortgage of $10,000 being cut off. The same firm also sold under a similar court order, Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee, the following property: One five-story brick tenement-house, 25 by 65, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 311 Rivington street, south side, 50 feet east of Lewis street, $23,512; one similar house and lot, No. 315 Rivington street, next but one adjoining above, $23,465; one similar house and lot, No. 674 Water street, north side, 125 feet west of Jackson street, $17,815, and in one parcel the premises Nos. 517, 519, 521, and 523 East Eleventh street, north side, 220.6 feet east of Avenue A, embracing a plot 75 by 103.3, with four four-story brick tenement-houses in front and three similar houses in rear, sold for $34,700. All the property was bought by John E. Miller, the various parcels selling for a little more than enough to cover second mortgages.

Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court decree, in partition, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, disposed of nineteen lots, with water power and rights, on the Harlem River, in size 200.10 by 252 by 200.10 by 201, lying between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, 98 feet east of Avenue A, for $68,000, the purchaser being L. S. Hargous. On the property is a frame house renting for $600 per year.

Quimby & Bissell, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, O. T. Wells, Esq., Referee, disposed of the following City lots, each 25 by 99.11: One lot on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 125 feet west of the Grand Boulevard, $2,400; one lot adjoining, $2,100; one lot adjoining, $2,000; two lots adjoining, each $1,900; one lot on West One Hundred and Thirty-first street, south side, 250 feet east of Eleventh avenue, $1,800, and one lot adjoining, $1,900. All the lots were bought by W. H. Anthon. Two full lots on the Boulevard, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, were also offered by the same firm at public auction and knocked down, one at $6,500 and the other at $6,600, but not sold.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William S. Reiley, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 16.6 by 100.5, on West Fifty-first street, south side, 491.6 feet east of Tenth avenue, for $11,500, to Mary S. Arnold, plaintiff in the legal action. The same auctioneer also offered for sale at auction four lots on Jacob street, south-east corner of Cambreling avenue, Fordham, (Twenty-third Ward,) which were knocked down at $250 each, and withdrew from sale seven lots on Arthur street, west side, near the King's Bridge road.

B. P. Fairchild adjourned the foreclosure sale of a house and lot on Second street, north side, 59.10 feet east of Avenue A, to the 16th inst.

A. H. Muller & Son, at a Trustees' sale, under the direction of John B. Summerfield, sold the following Brooklyn property: One lot, 20.6 by 100, on Washington avenue, north-west corner of De Kalb avenue, Jere. Johnson, Jr., $4,550; one lot, same size, adjoining, H. Dollner, $3,820; four lots, adjoining, Lambert & Mason, $3,835 each; one lot, 20 by 82, on De Kalb avenue, north-east corner of Hamilton street, James McGregor, $2,270; four lots, on De Kalb avenue, adjoining, same buyer, $1,785 each; and two lots, each 20.6 by 100, on Hamilton street, east side, 82 feet north of De Kalb avenue, sold to Mr. McGregor for $1,450 apiece. A large house, stable, &c., with plot, 50 by 200, extending from Washington avenue to Hamilton street, in rear of above lots, was offered at an upset price of $28,200; but no bids being received over this sum, the property was withdrawn.

Concerning the auction held at Staten Island yesterday by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, a report as to result will be made to-morrow.

O. H. Pierson reports having sold at Passaic, N. J., on Wednesday, seventy-one lots, located respectively on Passaic and Rockaway avenues, for $9,989 in the aggregate. The sale held at South Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, by the same auctioneer, was not very successful, but comparatively few lots being disposed of. The houses located at New-Brighton, Staten Island, noticed for sale on Wednesday, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., were not sold.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, as far as announced, are as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Forty-sixth street, north side, 230 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also similar sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, north side, 60 feet west of Lexington avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Assignee's sale, by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of John H. Platt, Esq., of the house, with lot 20 by 100, No. 117 East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 185 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 75, on Fourth avenue, west side, 60 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot 100 by 100, on Cambreling avenue, north-east corner of Jacob street, Fordham, Twenty-third Ward.

By William Kennelly, Sheriff's sale, (mechanic's lien,) of four houses, with plot 98 by 75, on Fourth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, OCT. 15.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 plot, with four and three story brick buildings thereon, Bank st., n. e. corner of West st., with engines, boilers, shafting, &c., plot, 211.6x152.1x206.2x117.8; West st., four-story brick buildings, 152x60; Bank st. three-story brick buildings, 60x100	$135,500
1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 311 Rivington st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Lewis st., lot 25x100, house 65 ft. deep	23,512
1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 315 Rivington st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lewis st., lot 25x100, house 65 ft. deep	23,465
1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 674 Water st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Jackson st., lot 25x100, house 65 ft. deep	17,815
4 four-story brick tenement-houses, (front,) 3 four-story brick tenement-houses, (rear,) and plot, Nos. 517, 519, 521, and 523 East 11th st., n. s., 220.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, plot 75x103.3	34,700
By Richard V. Harnett.	
1 frame house and plot, (19 lots,) (with water front and rights on Harlem River, between 121st and 122d sts., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, plot 201.10x252x201.10x201	$68,000
By James M. Miller.	
1 four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, West 51st st., s. s., 491.6 ft. e. of 10th av., lot 16.6x100.5	$11,500
By Quimby & Bissell.	
1 lot, West 130th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Grand Boulevard, 25x99.11	$2,400
1 lot, West 130th st., n. s., adjoining above, same size	2,100
1 lot, West 130th st., n. s., adjoining above, same size	2,000
2 lots, West 130th st., n. s., adjoining above, each same size, $1,900 each	3,800
1 lot, West 131st st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x99.11	1,800
1 lot, West 131st st., s. s., adjoining above, same size	1,900
BROOKLYN.	
By A. H. Muller & Son.	
1 lot, Washington av., n. w. corner De Kalb av., 20.6x100	$4,550
1 lot, Washington av., w. s., 20.6 ft. n. of De Kalb av., adjoining above, same size	3,820
4 lots, Washington av., w. s., adjoining above, each same size, $3,835 each	15,340
1 lot, De Kalb av., n. e. corner Hamilton st., 20x82	2,260
4 lots, De Kalb av., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Hamilton st., adjoining above, each same size, $1,785 each	7,140
2 lots, Hamilton av., e. s., 82 ft. n. of De Kalb av., each 20.6x100, $1,450 each	2,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Clinton st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Rivington st., 25x100; George Bernhard to Francis A. Schilling, one-half part	$11,937
High Bridge st., s. w. s., adjoining Doughty's Brook, 70.10x117x92.6x100, West Farms, foreclosure; Theodotus Burwell, Referee, to Hannah C. Haller	350
Ridge st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Delancey st., 25x100; F. Kurzman to S. M. Peyser	27,950
36th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x98.9; Charles E. Cannon to Susan M. Leverich	3,500
Same property; Susan M. Leverich to Anna E., wife of Charles E. Cannon	3,500
45th st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x100.5; Elizabeth G. Freeman, wife of F. A. Freeman, to J. M. Freeman	25,000
Same property; Elizabeth G., wife of F. A. Freeman, to James M. Freeman	25,000
87th st., n. s., between 4th and 5th avs, 100x100; 10th av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 54th st., 25x100; Catharine Roche to Anne Mahoney	5,000
104th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x100.11; Mary E., wife of Samuel H. Bailey, to Mary E., wife of Michael R. Walsh; correction deed	6,500
104th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x100.11; Mary E., wife of Michael R. Walsh, to Mary E., wife of Samuel H. Bailey, correction deed	6,500
130th st., s. s., 137 ft. e. of 8th av., 37x99.11; W. Bedell to W. W. Burnham	5,000
141st st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Boulevard, 150x99.11; 142d st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Boulevard, 150x99.11; G. F. Baker to Duane L. Peabody, q. c.	nom.
Same property; D. L. Peabody to Florence T., wife of George F. Barker, q. c.	nom.
144th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Clinton av., 25x100, Morrisania; Johanna, wife of David Sullivan, to Nanno Mahoney	nom.
Same property; N. Mahoney to D. Sullivan	nom.
145th st., n. s., 148.1 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100, Morrisania; F. Turner to G. B. Tamlyn	4,000
147th st., s. w. corner St. Ann's av., 50x100; H. A. Hoyt to J. R. Moser	11,000
Railroad av., w. s., lot 37, Abraham Bassford's map, 50x100, Fordham; J. Barrian and P. Dunn to Mary, wife of James Crow	11,200
Railroad av., e. s., 109 ft. n. of Quarry road, runs 114 ft. to Quarry road, 44x175, thence 150 to Railroad av., thence 200, Morrisania, foreclosure; William S. Amlow, Referee, to Henry Alonzo Rawcliffe	500
9th av., e. s., 41 ft. n. of 23d st., 19x65; L. McCabe to D. McMaster	25,000
9th av., e. s., 29 ft. n. of 23d st., 19x65; Daniel McCabe to David McMaster	25,000
10th av., n. e. corner of 97th st., 100.10x100; J. Mansfield Davies to Ellen M. Davies, replacing a lost deed	nom.
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.	
14th st., s. w. corner of 4th av., 27.9x96; Otis N. Cutler to Michael Treacy	$9,500
LEASES RECORDED.	
46th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x100.5, 20 years, per year, (John J. Astor to John S. Sill and George W. Smith)	$600
33d st., No. 311, West, 3½ years, per year	2,200
6th av., No. 281, 3 years, 1 year, $2,200; 2 years, per year	2,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, NO. 622 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

SUPERBLY FINISHED AND BUILT NEW 25 to 35 foot Dwellings Cheap.—No. 5 East 44th, No. 15 East 48th, Nos. 1 and 19 East and Nos. 8 and 18 West 53d, No. 41 West 56th, No. 18 East and No. 7 West 57th; also, 5th av., Nos. 531, 675, 746, and 781, extensions, &c.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

WE WANT AN OFFER FOR THE FOUR LOTS, 25x100 each, on north side of 89th st., and the eight lots 25x100 feet each, on south side of 90th st., between 9th and 10th avs. These lots will be sold much below their value by J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row.

A FINE BUSINESS CORNER, 26X80 FEET, on South st., near South Ferry, will be sold at a low figure, and on easy terms. The present tenants will pay over ten per cent. rent for same, on a lease.
J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE WITH lot, 18.6x102 feet, No. 110 East 80th st., near 4th av., newly painted and in excellent condition. Inquire on the premises, or of TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman st.

FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A first-class, four-story, brown-stone house; size 18x45; lot 100; will be sold at a low figure; very little cash required.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

THE HIGH-STOOP DWELLING-HOUSE No. 128 West 12th st., three rooms deep, with new mirrors, chandeliers, gas-fixtures, in perfect order for a private family.
H. SLEIGHT & SON,
No. 83 West 12th st.

NO. 51 WEST 42D ST., FACING RESERVOIR square.—The elegantly-located and arranged four-story high-stoop medium-sized stone dwelling, with sunny, open yard and stable in rear, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine st., and 31 East 17th st.

A BARGAIN!—TWO NEW FOUR-STORY DWELLINGS as cheap as any in the City, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway; cabinet finish; $20,000 each. Also for sale or to let, partially furnished dwelling.
WM. BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st.

NO. 10 WEST 51ST ST.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop, full size, brown-stone house for sale, price reasonable. CHAS. E. WHITE, No. 4 Park place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A LARGE TRACT OF land, comprising about 250 lots, within four and a half miles of City Hall, New-York. It is situated in the town of Newtown, Long Island, about one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry. The land is a level plateau about sixty feet above tide-water, and commands extensive views over the surrounding country. The freight railroad of the South-Side Road runs at the foot of the hill adjoining the property. This route will probably soon be the main passenger line of the company. Horse-cars from Hunter's Point and Grand Street Ferries run within a few blocks. Will be sold on easy terms. Improved City property would be taken in payment. For full particulars apply to
H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—THE PROF. B. SELLMAN, SR., home lot, corner of Hillhouse av. and Turnbull st., New-Haven, Conn. The only unoccupied lot in the avenue; surrounded by the best of houses and the best society in New-Haven. I will sell this valuable homestead lot on favorable terms if applied for soon.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A CHANCE

ONLY ONCE IN A LIFETIME, TO BECOME RICH BY BUYING ONE LOT.
DO NOT FAIL TO ATTEND
HITCHCOK'S GREAT AUCTION OF THE FAMOUS LEGGETT PROPERTY,
IN THE VERY
BUSINESS CENTRE OF FLUSHING.
To be sold in lots to the highest bidders,
And also the commodious Mansion, containing sixteen rooms,

On Wednesday, Oct. 21,

AT NOON.

By virtue of a contract with the executors of the estate of the late Thomas H. Leggett, deceased, the most valuable property in Flushing, situate on Main, Amity, Union, and (new) Locust sts., surrounded by stores, and in the centre of traffic and travel, will be offered on terms within the reach of all. In all our business experience we never have been able to offer, heretofore, so valuable property upon such marvelously

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

ONLY 10 PER CENT. ON DAY OF SALE,
ONLY 20 PER CENT. ON OCT. 28, INST.,
And 5 and 10 YEARS' TIME for BALANCE.

It is but fair to estimate that these
LOTS WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE IN FIVE YEARS,
and more than likely
BE WORTH $20,000 EACH IN TEN YEARS.

In comparison, it would be like buying property on Broadway, New-York, at the prices of twenty years ago, and getting the increased value of it to-day.

There will be NO FREE LUNCH, and no extraneous inducements to visitors. Only those are invited who desire to secure really valuable property for business and for residence, and those who are seeking the best modes of investment.

Flushing now has excellent sewage, gas, water in pipes, and all the conveniences of New-York City; 120 trains daily; seven depots; fare ten cents on Long Island Railroad, (at right-hand side of ferry at Hunter's Point.)

Visitors can take James slip ferry-boat at 10 or 11 A. M., or cross Thirty-fourth street at 10:15 or 11:15, and take train at 10:30 or 11:30, and return at pleasure. Maps and free passes can be had of G. Edward Carll, Auctioneer, in Flushing, and at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S
REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,
NO. 355 3D AV., CORNER 26TH ST., NEW-YORK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS T. FERRIS, DECEASED.

FORTY-SIX
VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS
ON
8TH AND 9TH AVS.,
69TH, 70TH, 77TH, 79TH, 81ST, AND 82D STS.,
including several prominent corners and LARGE PLOTS,
suitable for
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, &c.,
will be sold at auction on
MONDAY, OCT. 26,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Maps at the office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
(Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.,
Or of JOHN M. PINKNEY,
No. 19 Barclay st.

SUPREME COURT.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against ANDREW SPENCE, and Margaret M. W., his wife; James F. Gein, Stephen C. Williams, Stephen Wellstood, John J. Ferdon, Joseph D. West, and John H. Holt, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein appointed, will sell at public auction, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, opposite the Harlem Railroad Depot, in the Twenty-third Ward, of the City of New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the late Town of Morrisania, now the 23d Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, designated on a certain map, entitled "Map of Inwood, Towns of Morrisania and West Farms, Westchester County, and State of New-York," dated June 1st, 1868, made by R. Rosa, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, by the numbers 359 (three hundred and fifty-nine) and 360, (three hundred and sixty,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southerly corner of said lot, number 359, as laid down on said map, on the westerly side of Inwood avenue, which is distant one hundred and seventy-three feet northerly from an angle in Inwood avenue; thence running north-westerly at right angles to Inwood avenue two hundred and five (205) feet to Cromwell or Doughty's Brook; thence northwardly along said brook as the same winds and turns to the southerly side of High Bridge street as laid down on said map; thence north-eastwardly along the line of High Bridge street, twenty-three feet to Inwood avenue; thence southwardly along Inwood avenue, five hundred and five feet, to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated Aug. 31, 1874.
J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.
GIFFORD and BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
White Plains, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described property is adjourned until the tenth day of October, 1874, at the same hour and place.—Dated Sept. 26, 1874.
J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.
GIFFORD and BROWN, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys,
White Plains, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described property is further adjourned until the twenty-third day of October, 1874, at the same hour and place.—Dated Oct. 10, 1874.
J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.
GIFFORD and BROWN, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys,
White Plains, N. Y.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 22, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant mansion and eleven acres of ground at New-Rochelle, owned and occupied by JOHN V. D. LOOMIS, Esq. Maps and particulars at
NO. 35 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

180 LOTS
in the
CITY OF YONKERS.
The estate of the late
SAMPSON SIMSON
To be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, OCT. 20,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

These lots are situated on PARK and LAKE AVS., HIGH ST., and AVENUES D, E and F, and command extensive views of the HUDSON RIVER, and being only a few minutes' walk from the railroad depot, are very desirable for immediate improvement. There are hourly trains from New-York to Yonkers, and the time to Wall st. by Elevated Railroad is only about one hour. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage.

Descriptive maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., New-York.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, UNDER FORECLOSURE, by George S. Sedgewick, Esq., Referee. Will sell by public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Oct. 20., 1874, at 12 M., all that valuable Spingler leasehold lot of land on south side of 15th st., between Broadway and 5th av., adjoining the Haight House, only 150 feet east of 5th av. Lease has fourteen years to run from Nov. 1, 1874. Lot 25x103.3. Terms of sale, ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fee to be paid in cash, and the balance in thirty days.

Apply to Messrs. BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, plaintiff's attorneys, No. 29 Nassau st., or to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., auctioneer, No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR THE WINTER.

To rent, furnished, the elegant basement-house No. 6 West 18th st.; also the full-size, high-stoop house No. 6 West 21st st.; also extra wide house on 17th st., near 5th av.; also an elegant full-size house, with side lights on 5th av., near 10th st.; also a full-size house in good order on 35th st., near 5th av.; also a beautiful house, extra size, on Madison av., near 39th st., and a very large house, 34 feet wide, partially furnished, on 22d st., near Broadway. Also an elegant, extra wide house and stable on Washington square, near 5th av. Lists and permits at either office.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

NO. 43 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.— Full size four-story, high-stoop, frescoed, and elegantly furnished, desirable brown-stone dwelling, to lease reasonably, for the Winter or for eighteen months.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine st., or 31 East 17th st.

A GENTLEMAN OWNING A BEAUTIFUL house on Madison av. is desirous of renting it to a very careful tenant. Would prefer a yearly rental, but a tempting offer to rent for the Winter might be entertained.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT UNTIL MAY 1, 1875.—The first-class handsomely and fully furnished house, No. 3 West 46th st.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses to let, in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BAKERY TO LET—WITH SMALL APARTMENTS.—That well-known stand for bakery on the north-west corner of Hudson and Franklin streets; has been well established for the last forty years, and always procured a good share of family baking. At the above place is a first-rate oven, with fixtures all complete. Rent, $450 a year. To a competent person, wishing to do a small, safe, and profitable business, a rare chance offers. Inquire of WILLIAM VAN ARSDALE, on the premises, or at Mr. Fritze's, the watchmaker.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

LOFTS TO LET.—FIVE LOFTS, NO. 78 MAIDEN lane; rent low. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE DWELLING FIVE OR six rooms, suitable for pleasant housekeeping, by a quiet family of three adults, between 1st and 8th avs. and below 28th st. Address J. W. P., Box No. 187 *Times* Office, for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS PORTRAIT painting and all branches of oil painting, desires employment by the day or week at reasonable prices. Address Mrs. WARNER, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS lady's companion or governess; is competent to teach the English branches and music; would be willing to assist in sewing. Address H. L. M., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell—Competent and reliable servants; highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Employment Bureau can be engaged a number of first-class Catholic and Protestant servants. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND Assist in Washing.—By a very neat and willing girl who is anxious to get a place, and willing to work; has the best of references from lady who can be seen. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable and competent girl to do chamber-work and waiting or chamber-work and assist with the washing and ironing; will be found trustworthy and obliging; good reference. Address M. B., No. 147 3d av., book store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, (colored,) who is also an excellent laundress and waitress; has several years' City references; is bright, tidy, pleasant. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in City or country, or would do general house-work in a small private family; her last employer can be seen. Call at No. 445 West 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and assist in washing, or general housework in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Norwegian girl; is a first-class servant, willing, quick, and good worker; can be seen at her present employers; the best references may be had. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-RATE chamber-maid and waitress, in the country with a good family. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office, removed from No. 405 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST RATE chamber-maid and waitress, or plain sewer, with best of City and country references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, removed from No. 405 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO OBtain a place for a very capable woman as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing. Apply on Friday at No. 16 East 43d st.

CHAMBER - MAID, SEWING, NURSE TO Children.—Can do all kinds of embroidery; good City reference. Call for two days on Mrs. Hardman, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; will be found willing and obliging; best reference from last place. Call at No. 342 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REGULAR CHAMBERmaid; will do plain sewing or mending. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamber-work; good laundress and seamstress. Call or address No. 1,431 2d av., near 74th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and mind children. Call for two days at No. 240 West 16th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENERAL House-work Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; will be found a good cook; excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, economical servant; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, who thoroughly understands all branches of meats, pastry, &c.; good baker of bread, pies, cakes, &c.; excellent recommendations. Apply at Sherwood's, No. 859 6th av., between 48th and 49th sts.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; is a first-class cook; meats, games, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, and all that belongs to cooking French and English; very highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; is willing and obliging; very highest testimonials. Call at Bookham's, 309 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Welsh Protestant young woman, very highly recommended; very good cook; good washer and ironer; sober, honest, willing, and obliging, neat and tidy; City or country; best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE NORTH OF IREland girl, as cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; City reference from last employer. Call at No. 159 West 27th st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH GIRL, AS first-class cook; good reference. Call at No. 49 East 33d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a good cook in every branch; is an excellent meat cook; also, a good baker and pastry cook; is a well characterered, good-tempered woman; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SMART YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; is a good baker and understands all kinds of family cooking; willing to assist in the washing; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman; for City or country; wages very low; with her child about six, a nice, quiet, bright little fellow; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A smart young woman, as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general work in a small family; is willing and obliging. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook; is a good baker and pastry cook; would be willing to assist in the coarse washing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN (Welsh Protestant) as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.— By a colored woman, very respectable; very good meat, vegetable, and pastry cook; excellent baker; good City testimonials for honesty and sobriety; very neat, tidy, and obliging. Call at Bookham's, 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; has the best City references as to capability and character; is economical and agreeable; stay long in her situation; can do her own kitchen-work. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; CAN GET UP A VERY nice dinner; cooks all kinds of game, poultry; can lard, and is an excellent baker; has the very best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN; is a first-class cook; City or country; is a very quiet, reliable, satisfactory person as well; has best City references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; can take entire charge of the kitchen; excellent references. Call at No. 113 West 19th st., rear, third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 116 West 19th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN as first-class cook; excels in baking; is strictly honest and sober; neat in her kitchen; best City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHERE SHE can have a kitchen-maid; has excellent City references. Seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; WILL ASSIST with washing and ironing; best City reference. Address M. M., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A FIRST-class cook; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 38 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; with good country and City references. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway, French Office, Bongrand's.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best of references. Call at No. 5 Winthrop place, between Waverley and Clinton places.

DOMESTIC HELP,
For every capacity, male and female, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
ALL NATIONALITIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

DRESS-MAKER.—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A PRIvate family; can cut and fit perfectly ladies' and children's clothes, and can operate on most all the different sewing-machines. Call at or address, for two days, No. 132 West 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GERMAN DRESS-MAKER would like engagements to go out sewing by the day in private families; understands the business thoroughly. Call at or address No. 967 2d av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker will make suits in all the latest styles at very reasonable terms, well cut and basted. No. 852 Broadway.

GERMAN REGISTRY
for faithful domestic servants in any capacity, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.
MRS. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A TIDY, GERMAN girl, about twenty-five, for City or country, any distance; has three years' references; is strong, active, and tidy; not particular for wages. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSEKEEPERS—FOR HOTELS, PRIVATE families and institutions, first-class and thoroughly competent, can be found at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON to go South as housekeeper in a hotel or take charge of linen room, or any position of trust and responsibility. Apply at No. 332 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS American girl; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; will make herself useful wherever her services are required; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, lately arrived from Ireland, to do the work of a small private family, or would go separately; one is a very neat sewer. Can be seen at No. 116 West 33d st., near 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL IN A small private family to do general house-work; good City references. Call at No. 224 West 31st st., ring basement bell.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do general housework in a small private family. Call at or address No. 322 East 39th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH person as first-class lady's maid; good hair-dresser, and first-class dress-maker; the best of references from the leading houses of Paris and families; lady going to Europe preferred. Call at No. 525 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ITALIAN WOMAN; speaks French and some English; is an excellent hair-dresser and clever dress-maker; willing to travel to Europe. Call at No. 121 West 28th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS lady's maid; good hair-dresser and dress-maker; the best of City references. Call at No. 525 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant woman, who understands her business thoroughly; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up fine garments in superior style; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, AS FIRST-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; no objection to private boarding-house; best City references. Call at No. 200 West 24th st., corner of 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FULLY-EXPERIENCED laundress, who understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing, puffing, and fluting; has first-class references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY BY A superior laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' fineries, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman; can do French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's fine linens; neat, tidy; very best City references. Apply at Bookham's, 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; is a thorough worker; can do all in her line; is strong and willing; City references as first-class laundress. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS IN private family by a young woman, as her present employer is about going to Europe. Call or address No. 159 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT laundress who understands all kinds of washing, fluting, and puffing; best of references. Apply at No. 28 West 13th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with excellent City references; City preferred. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office, removed from No. 405 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress; is willing and obliging; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 349 East 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; best City references can be given. Call at present employer's, No. 33 West 37th st.

NURSE.—FOR INVALID OR INFANT FROM BIRTH; is thoroughly experienced and competent, either with sick or well; careful, kind, and obliging; country or City or travel; has best of references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WIDOW woman, as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 East 24th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG French woman; has good City references, and can do any kind of sewing and altering; is fond of children, and willing to assist in chamber-work. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as an experienced children's nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN; CAN BRING A baby up from birth with bottle, or would take care of an invalid in any kind of sickness; no objections to travel; best reference. Apply at No. 621 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE, SPEAKING Spanish; will travel with a Spanish family; has splendid references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, WITH GOOD family references; is very good with children, and a good plain sewer and mender. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT MIDdle-aged woman, who is first class in all branches; good references, and wages low. Apply at Sherwood's, No. 859 6th av., between 48th and 49th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman, as nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; has good City reference from last employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as first-class nurse and plain seamstress; good City reference. Apply at No. 222 7th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; is an excellent plain sewer; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 229 7th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REGULAR SEAMSTRESS, who can wait on a lady or grown children and keep the wardrobes in order. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH, as finisher of ladies' dresses and children's clothes. Can be seen at No. 253 West 27th st., near 8th av., top floor.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL lately landed, to do up-stairs work, or sewing and assist with children. Call at No. 156 West 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN, very neat and tidy; is a thorough waitress, or will take chamber-work and waiting, or nurse; experienced in the care of young or growing children, or will make herself useful; best City reference. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant girl as waitress and chamber-maid, or would do sewing and take care of one or two grown children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; good reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 207 East 54th st., near 3d av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN (Protestant) as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and getting up salads, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; would assist with chamber-work; understands the care of silver and salads; nearly two years' reference. Address or inquire at No. 131 West 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, as waitress; understands the care of silver thoroughly; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 117 West 50th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, LAdies' or families' washing; can do fluting in the neatest manner; has good City reference. Call or address Mrs. M., No. 217 West 26th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A YOUNG MAN OF TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the banking business would like a position with some good house where he could command a fair compensation; best of references given. Address,
CASHIER, Box 149 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN, (MARRIED,) OUT OF EMPLOYment, is desirous of obtaining a situation of any kind, in some banking institution, or position of trust, messenger, janitor, watchman, or hard work of any kind; is a good penman, and can be highly recommended. Address W. M. D., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; fifty years of age; strong and competent; four years' City references; will come without kitchen-maid; wages no object; City or country. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO HAS been five years Quartermaster in French cavalry, as coachman in the country; he speaks a little English, and would willingly give lessons in French language in his idle hours; good certificates. Address V. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A very respectable man, aged twenty-six years, who is a good coachman and groom; can also milk, care cattle, build fires, tend furnace, and do other chores about a place; best recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITuation for a thorough coachman; married, but without family; would take the care of a gentleman's house in the country. Address William, Box No. 303 Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN bring first-class City or country reference; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and gardening. Call at or address No. 194 Hamilton av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS best City reference from his last employer as to capability, honesty, or sobriety. Call on or address Coachman, No. 319 East 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; is a good plain gardener; takes good care of horses; will be found willing and obliging. Address C., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; can milk and make himself generally useful; understands plain gardening; good reference. Call or address G. D., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; is a careful driver; best of City reference. Address for two days No. 11 East 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman; can give good City references. Apply at No. 23 West 44th st.

GROOM, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS GROOM and coachman; can wait on table if required, and make himself generally useful; best reference. Call at No. 353 West 25th st.

TO LAWYERS.—A COPYING AND ENGROSSING clerk wants a situation. Apply at No. 610 2d av.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A man and wife, aged twenty-nine years; one child, fifteen months; man can care and drive horses, milk, do farm-work; handy as carpenter, painter, &c.; wife a good cook and laundress; can care, milk, and make butter, &c.; good recommendation. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family as waiter; thoroughly understands his business; can keep silver in good order; no objection to the country; best City references. Address for two days M. N., Box No. 86 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address A. B., Box No. 76, *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NEAT YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMan to do general house-work in a small family, in a pleasant New-England country village, with a good home; must make good bread and biscuits. Apply at the Gilsey House, Room No. 113, corner 29th st. and Broadway, Friday, Oct. 16, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS FOR A first-class private family up-town; must understand her business thoroughly in all its branches, and be well recommended. Apply in Steinhardt's Restaurant, No. 494 Broadway, near Broome st.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY TO GO TO Troy, a first-class waiter, with references. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' Office, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—A THOROUGH WAITRESS, WHO CAN refer to her last place, may apply between 10 and 12 at No. 5 East 45th st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; ONE AS cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid. Call at No. 50 West 46th st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW-YORK.

CASH ASSETS, SEPT. 1, 1874,

$558,356 30.

Main Office:
NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BRANCH OFFICES:

No. 504 3D AV., corner East 34th st.	No. 205 MONTAGUE STREET, Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA,
New-York, Oct. 1, 1874.

THE EXECUTIVE OF THE UNITED STATES of Colombia having ordered invitations to be given for proposals for the SALE OR LEASE of the SILVER MINES known as "SANTA ANA" and "LA MANTA," and also for the lease of the Emerald mines of "MUZO" and "COSCUEZ," has fully authorized the undersigned, Consul General of said United States of Colombia, to receive and forward such proposals.

The sale or lease of the silver mines shall take place in Bogota on the 1st of March, and the lease of the emerald mines on the 15th of April, 1875.

Information regarding the conditions upon which the respective contracts are to be made can be obtained at the Consulate's Office, No. 25 William st., New-York.
M. SALGAR,
Consul General of Colombia.

FOR OATS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 19, 1874, for 1,000 bushels oats.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

CODFISH, MEAL, STRAW, &C.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 22, 1874, for Codfish, Meal, Straw, Undershirts, and Flannel.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BEST BURNT ENGlish Portland Cement.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 7,000 barrels of Fresh Burnt English Portland Cement will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M., of Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE NEWS business of the Erie Railway on trains and at stations will be received by the undersigned, until Oct. 20 inst. Privileges same as to present lessee. P. P. WRIGHT, Superintendent of Transportation, Jersey City Station.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.
LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Will reopen Sept. 23.

Special afternoon classes in higher English Branches, Elocution and the languages for young ladies not attending school.

Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Elementary Class for boys from eight upward.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU
is now forming
Evening and Afternoon Classes of
CONVERSATION IN FRENCH.
Apply between 4 and 8 P. M. at
No. 46 Greenwich av.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 18th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL, NO. 26 WEST 39th st., reopened Sept. 24.
Prof. Labberton's and Prof. Goodyear's lectures will begin in November.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

PARENTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THE EARLIest education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 23 Lafayette place.

MISS PERINE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, formerly No. 106 East 38th st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1 when all pupils should be present. Carriages will be sent for pupils at a distance.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS

Will reopen her French, German, and English Day school for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Particular attention paid to the German language.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

A WORKING SCHOOL. BOYS TAUGHT English, French, German, and Latin. Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Miss M. W. WARREN

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Fun's over; study begins.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTItute for Boys, corner Broadway and 45th st., reopens MONDAY Sept. 14.

A KINDERGARTEN WILL BE OPENED OCT. 1 by Miss Olssen, at No. 280 4th av. The older children will be instructed in reading and writing.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL
at No. 47 East 21st st.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADway.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYtown, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Rooms—Superior. Supervision—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. Pupils—Manly.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER,
Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park.
Reopens Sept. 28.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.	H. R. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils; a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies opens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Christern's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MR. HAMMOND'S SCHOOL,

No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) prepares for business or collegiate courses (classical or scientific.)

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
NO. 58 PARK AV.,
For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
FOUNDED A. D., 1820.
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th avenue, (late No. 101 West 14th st.:) reopened Sept. 21; boys prepared for college or business; a primary department. Circulars furnished on application.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,
NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,
(formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.)
French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.
REOPENED SEPT. 23.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children.
Sixteenth year commenced Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

MRS. BLEECKER'S
HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874,
NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.
FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesses.
MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
NO. 59 WEST 42D ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS— Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed.
WALLER HOLLADAY.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

DR. J. SACHS'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of classical, English, and French instruction. GERMAN A SPECIAL FEATURE. Apply for circulars. References: President Barnard, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Werner, Chancellor Crosby, S. P. Nash, Esq., Edwin M. Cox, Esq.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 6 East 20th st., west of Broadway.
Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director.
The oldest and most prominent Musical Institute.
Thorough instruction at liberal terms.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened.
FEODOR THORSON, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter or personally, as above.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory school of Mr. NEWELL, No. 115 East 28th st., is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., George M. Ogden, Esq., &c.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys; French, English, classical and mathematical. Opens 21st, at No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn.
H. H. MORRHOUSE.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, gold medallist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college (English or American); highest City reference. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE OF A GERMAN university, experienced teacher, wishes a few additional pupils in German; best references. Address Reggnit, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PRIVATE TEACHER IN ENGLISH, CLASSICS, mathematics, music, &c., desires pupils. Address Constant, No. 101 East 25th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND APPLE AND CIDER barrels in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale by A. F. BRIGGS, No. 64 Rutgers slip, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Police Department will sell at auction, Oct. 23, 1874, one scow lying at the foot of 96th st., East River. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—An extensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 124 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14	Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 31
Java, Saturday, Oct. 17	Algeria, Wed'sday, Nov. 4
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21	Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 7
Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24	*Abyssinia, Wed., Nov. 11
*Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 28	China, Saturday, Nov. 14

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M. on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT, Reculowx..........Saturday..Oct. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, Danré..........Saturday..Oct. 31
PEREIRE, Surmont..........Saturday..Nov. 14
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday..Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF FLORIDA..........Wednesday, Nov. 11

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Denmark...Oct. 17, 9 A. M. | Spain......Oct. 31, 10 A. M.
England....Oct. 24, 3 P. M. | Erin......Nov. 7, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE..........Saturday, Oct. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Jones..........Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Eddoes..........Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price..........Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Forsyth..........Nov. 17, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. Fischer, Oct. 20.
SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas, Nov. 3.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. Ladewigs, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. Brickenstein, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

PEMBROKE..........Saturday, Oct. 24
GLAMORGAN..........Saturday, Oct. 31

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents
No. 17 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Oct. 17.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Tuesday, Oct. 20.
VINDICATOR, Capt. ——, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. Reed, Tuesday, Oct. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton, Tuesday, Oct. 27.
[illegible] CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
McKellar, Luling & Co., Agents in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:

FOR HAVANA.

CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Oct. 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Nassau)..........Thursday, Oct. 29
CUBA..........Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MERIDA..........Thursday, Nov. 5

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CUBA..........Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MERIDA..........Saturday, Nov. 21

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

EXCURSION TO ASPINWALL AND PANAMA AND RETURN
FOR $100 CURRENCY.

Cabin tickets will be issued as above by steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Rathbun, to sail at noon SATURDAY, Oct. 17, 1874, occupying about twenty-three days on the round trip.

The attention of physicians, invalids, and all others is earnestly invited to the above trip, affording an opportunity for a sea voyage of

4,000 MILES,

and a visit to the tropics, never before offered.
A competent surgeon on board.
Table and service first-class.
For tickets, &c., apply at Company's Ticket Office on wharf foot Canal st., North River, New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
Rufus Hatch, Managing Director.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Oct. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Oct. 17, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Oct. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. Chessman, THURSDAY, Oct. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........Oct. 9
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..........Oct. 27
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL..........Oct. 8
ATLAS..........Oct. 30

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer STONINGTON, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

E. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent.
L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 10..3:00 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 10..7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th...9:00 A. M.	Monday, 12th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 15th..10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 14th..7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th..12:00 M.	Friday, 16th......8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th...10:00 A. M.	Monday, 19th....10:30 A. M.
	Tuesday, 20th......2:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Vestry st. at 8:30 A. M., and 24th st. at 8:45 A. M.

Returning, leaves Albany Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat) West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.

Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:45, A. M.; 12 M.; 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

FOR YONKERS DAILY, (INCLUDING SUNDAYS.) STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. HOLGATE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 26th day of October, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register in charge of the above-entitled matter, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-eighth section of the Bankruptcy act of March, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof. That I have filed my final account as late assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meeting I shall apply to the court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as such assignee, in accordance with the provisions of the said twenty-eighth section; and also that such other proceedings may be had as may be necessary for the proper closing up of my said late trust, and that a counsel fee and other expenses of and incidental to the aforesaid proceedings may be paid out of the funds of said estate now in the hands of the present assignee thereof.—Dated this 14th day of October, 1874.

WILLIAM H. RITTER, late Assignee,
No. 207 West Thirty-second street, New-York City.
Thorndike Saunders, Attorney for William H. Ritter, late Assignee, No. 151 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. WARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by John A. Ward, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the seventh day of November, 1874, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twelfth day of October, 1874.

o16-1aw3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. BROWN, as surviving partner, &c., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, Oct. 15, 1874.—To the Creditors of said bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. Isaac Dayton, the said Register, at No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the twenty-seventh day of October, 1874, at twelve o'clock M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of TIMOTHY T. SHEEHY and WILLIAM H. SHEEHY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the fourteenth day of October, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Timothy T. Sheehy and William H. Sheehy, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the eleventh day of September, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

SHEPPARD KNAPP, Assignee,
o16-1aw3wF No. 185 6th av.

DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, SS.—AT JERSEY City, New-Jersey, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of OSCAR F. LUND, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

CHAS. E. BIGELOW,
o16-1aw3wF* Assignee, &c.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HYDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oscar Smedberg, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1874.

o8-1aw6mF* THADDEUS CLAPP, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the fourteenth day of August, 1874.

CHARLES H. MILLER,
HENRY E. CRAMPTON, } Executors.
FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY,
a11-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. STANTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 14 West 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1874.

LOUISE STANTON,
o2-1aw6mF* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 64 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—New-York, the 4th day of June, 1874.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, Executor, &c.
jn5-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUANA DEACON DE MADEN, late of the City of Cardenas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of August, 1874. LAWRENCE TURNURE, Administrator, with the will annexed.

Coudert Brothers, Proctors for Administrator, No. 49 Wall st. au28-1aw6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFFIN, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 109 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.

RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.
au21-1aw6mF*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS—Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights; square, plaid blankets for road horses; trimmed blankets from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand-made. A good article at the lowest possible price.
E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, **DRESS BLANKETS,** Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; **CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS,** and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.
N. B. No. 72 Beekman st.
SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

STABLE TO LET—BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON avs., No. 18 East 39th st.: containing seven stalls; room for six carriages; rooms for coachman; large extension for washing carriages; all modern improvements; also three carriages for sale cheap, City makers; also a set of double harness.

WANTED—A PAIR OF GOOD CARRIAGE HORSES about 15½ hands high, for family use in the City. Address, stating price and where the horses may be seen, Box No. 489 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, WHOLE OR PART; six stalls; desirable accommodations; No. 139 West 38th st. Apply at No. 427 5th av.

COUPE ROCKAWAY—$250. PRIVATE STABLE, No. 17 West 44th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE FIRST respectability, residing in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely-furnished room, (all modern improvements,) with or without board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. L. T., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.
Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floors, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

$28 PER WEEK.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, owning the house, will let a handsomely-furnished front parlor and bed-room; all improvements; grate fire; suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; with board; references. No. 307 East 18th st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bed-room; hot and cold water, bath, gas, heater, &c., in rooms. Also, a large room on second floor, bath connecting; southern exposure; gentlemen only. No. 13 East 28th st.

RICHLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE and in suites, at the Grand Union Hotel, (Park,) 4th av. and 41st st. Dining-room supplied with the best the markets can furnish. Prices moderate.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, without board, to gentlemen of respectability only, at No. 36 Irving place, opposite the Westminster Hotel.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST,
near 5th av., large handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for parties desiring a refined and permanent home.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 227 WEST.—Desirable rooms, en suite or singly; house, table, and location first class. Parties in pursuit of home, please call. References.

AT NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON.—Furnished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

NO. 15 EAST 46TH ST.—WITH BOARD; TWO rooms on fourth floor of a first-class private house; only five in family; large, handsomely-furnished rooms; reference required.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST of 5th av.—Elegant rooms to rent, with first-class table, on second and third floors; also, rooms on top floor, suitable for two gentlemen.

ELEGANT ROOMS,
en suite or singly,
with or without board,
at No. 47 West 22d st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TO SINGLE gentlemen a handsomely furnished second and third floor; breakfast if desired; references. No. 123 West 45th st.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor, with or without board, with a family of refinement, to a family of adults or a party of gentlemen; house and location are first class. For full particulars call at No. 170 West 23d st. References exchanged.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—ONE HANDSOME SUNNY suite of rooms, second floor, front, in brown-stone house No. 359 West 23d st.; house and appointments first-class in every particular; private table if desired; also two rooms front, third floor.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, private table if desired, can obtain full particulars, location, price, &c., free. Apply to COLES & HUBBARD, agents, No. 64 West 33d st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—TWO NEW AND HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; house first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR front room for one or two gentlemen; bath-room adjoining; all modern improvements; family strictly private; reference. No. 52 West 13th st.

WEST 34TH ST., NO. 265.—TWO NICELY-furnished rooms to let, with good board, to gentleman and wife or to single gentleman; family private; terms moderate.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH extension, on parlor floor; also, two on second floor; together or separately; modern improvements. Call at No. 312 West 22d st.

FINE SUITES OF ROOMS AND SINGLE rooms, with first-class board, at No. 22 East 49th st., and No. 46 West 51st st.; private table if required; coach-house and stable; references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all improvements of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms on third and fourth floors, with or without private table; rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 16 EAST 23D ST., OPPOSITE MADISON Park.—Room on third floor handsomely furnished; also one on fourth floor; sunny exposure. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; private table if desired; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH all modern conveniences, for gentlemen without board, at No. 61 Clinton place, second house east of 5th av. and Brevoort House.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, LARGE, sunny front room on second floor; secretary bed, capacious closet, mirrors, chandelier; ample heat; table liberal; references. No. 41 West 16th st.

NO. 325 WEST 20TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let a large and pleasant furnished room to two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; references exchanged.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS.—FLOORS, with private table; rooms, singly or en suite; all locations; price list free. BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d st.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY.—FOR RENT, SUITES of rooms, suitable for bachelors, heated by steam, with baths, &c. Also, basement, suited for carpet, shoe, or trunk business. Apply on premises.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, to one or two gentlemen, a handsomely-furnished second floor; all conveniences; bath-room adjoining. Call at No. 149 East 18th st.

NO. 90 MACDOUGAL ST.—TO LET, WITH good board, two nice large rooms on second floor to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; also, hall bedroom on third floor; terms moderate.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGton and 4th avs.—Rooms with board, connecting rooms, suitable for a family, and others for gentleman and wife.

NO. 24 EAST 47TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly, with first-class board, near Windsor Hotel; every attention paid to permanent parties; references exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bed-room on parlor floor, with or without private table; third story, five rooms, without private table; references.

ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS AND SINGLE rooms, with first-class board, at No. 22 East 49th st. and No. 46 West 51st st.; private table if required; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF apartments, with private table, private bath, &c.; reference.

TO LET—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, SECOND floor, southern exposure; gentlemen only; private family. Call after 4 o'clock at No. 321 West 18th st.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.
A fine large second story front room to let, with board; references required.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT SUITES of rooms to rent, with board; also room on fourth floor; references exchanged.

NO. 265 4TH AV., CORNER 21ST ST.—Well-furnished rooms, with board, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen.

NO. 22 EAST 47TH ST.—HANDSOME SUITES of rooms, with private table only; suitable for families or party of gentlemen.

A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS, WITH private table or without board; references. Call at No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

TO LET TO A GENTLEMAN WITHOUT BOARD—One or two nicely-furnished rooms, with pantry, bath, &c.; family private. No. 150 West 21st st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—THIRD FLOOR room, handsomely furnished, with board for gentleman and wife.

NO. 39 WEST 20TH ST.—A HANDSOME SUITE of front and rear rooms, with or without board; terms reasonable; table first-class.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished room, fourth floor, to let, with board, to gentlemen; best reference given and required.

A DOUBLE ROOM, FOURTH FLOOR, FRONT, large closet, gas and fire; references exchanged. No. 34 West 46th st.

NO. 311 MADISON AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, with private table; house entirely [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE.

SECURE YOUR SEATS
to see
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA,
and
JOHN T. RAYMOND'S
great characterization of
Col. MULBERRY SELLERS.
Seats secured ten days in advance, and by TELEGRAPH.
Admission, $1; orchestra, $1 50; dress circle, $1; balcony, 50 cents.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DAY.
RAYMOND,
MARK TWAIN,
COL. SELLERS,
GILDED AGE,
EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.
Order carriages at 10:30; begins at 8.

PARK THEATRE.

SECOND AND LAST GRAND SACRED CONCERT
of the
MLLE. ILMA DE MURSKA,
MLLE. ILMA DE MURSKA COMPANY.
GRAND CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING,
SUNDAY EVENING,
SUNDAY EVENING,
SUNDAY EVENING,
SUNDAY EVENING,
SUNDAY EVENING,
OCT. 18,
OCT. 18,
OCT. 18,
at the
PARK THEATRE.
PARK THEATRE.
PARK THEATRE.

ILMA DE MURSKA.

THE HUNGARIAN NIGHTINGALE.

LAST APPEARANCE PRIOR TO LEAVING FOR THE WEST.

Mme. CARRENO,
Pianist.
Signor G. BRAGA,
Violoncellist.
Herr THEO. HABELMANN,
Tenor.
Signor SAURET,
Violin.
Signor FERRANTI,
Buffo Baritone.
Signor MARZO,
Accompanist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA..........G. CARLBERG, Director
BOX-OFFICE NOW OPEN.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST TWO NIGHTS
of the new comedy,
PARTNERS FOR LIFE,
in consequence of the production, on
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 17,
of Mr. Lester Wallack's and Mr. Pierrepont Edwards' adaptation from Octave Feuillet's great drama,
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

This fine play will be produced with the greatest care and completeness, and will introduce Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE in his second impersonation before the New-York public. In the same play, Miss ADA DYAS will make her first appearance in Wallack's Theatre.

The cast will also include
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK,
Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND,
Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. C. E. EDWIN,
Miss IONE BURKE, Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mme. PONISI.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

In order to give full and adequate rehearsals to the forthcoming drama, THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN, there will be
NO MATINEE
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT,
in his
NEW IRISH DRAMA,
which is now in active preparation.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

BERRY'S THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA-house, near 3d av.: the great Hernandes family and the French Can Can every night at 8; matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Elegant suites of rooms newly furnished. Parlor floor with or without front basement; also a magnificent second floor with private table only; house and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

SPANISH, FRENCH, OR GERMAN SINGLE gentleman wishing board in a strictly private family, can obtain two or three fine second-story front rooms with the best of accommodations. Address R., Box No. 2,804 Post Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A HANDSOME PARlor and bedroom (both good sized) to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; private family; terms moderate; location central; references exchanged. Address B. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—ONE SUITE, CONsisting of four handsome rooms; hot and cold water, and ample closet room; with or without private table. Also, one front room, third floor. References exchanged.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER.
No. 22 East 35th st.,
Has to offer, for the Winter, two of her most elegant suites, with private table; also, a few single rooms.

NO. 280 4TH AV.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS, WITH fire, water, and gas, and one large one, to rent, with first-class board; moderate rates; references exchanged.

TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front rooms to let to gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 38 West 26th st., near St. James Hotel.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board; every convenience; house and appointments first class.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor, either together or separately; private table if desired; also single room for a gentleman; references.

NO. 118 EAST 22D ST.
To let, without board, handsomely-furnished second-story front room; references required. Prices moderate.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS west of Broadway.—Large and elegant second floor to let, with private table only; references given and required.

NO. 5 WINTHROP PLACE, BETWEEN Waverley and Clinton places.—To let, elegantly and newly furnished rooms, with first-class board; terms moderate.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 126 WEST.—Large handsomely-furnished second-story front room, hot and cold water, plenty of closet room, with board for two, for $23 per week; reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, two large rooms and one small one. No. 50 West 46th st.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—Thoroughly-furnished suite of apartments, the first floor with private table.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH ST.—TO LET, TO A CLUB of gentlemen only, handsomely-furnished house, three rooms deep.

NO. 194 MADISON AV.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on second floor, to rent with private table; unexceptionable reference given and required.

MRS. EATON, NOS. 12 AND 14 5TH AV.—One suite of rooms, second floor; also, one suite on third floor; private table if desired.

NO. 146 EAST 17TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with first-class board, in a private family; references exchanged.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS ON fourth story, southerly exposure, for single gentleman, with or without meals. No. 122 Madison av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 309.
Elegant suites of rooms to let on second and third floors, with or without private table; references.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—SUITABLE FOR GENtleman and wife, or single gentlemen. 21st st., No. 58, West.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with first class board, for families and single gentlemen; also table boarders taken; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER, HAVING completed the renovation of her house, offers suites of apartments, with private table, or without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments, en suite, with all conveniences to select families; private table only; reference.

A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS, WITH BOARD; would be separated; references. No. 58 West 19th st.

BOARD WANTED.

THREE GENTLEMEN DESIRE ONE OR TWO pleasant rooms, with partial or without board, in a thoroughly respectable family having no other boarders; a good chance for a quiet family having more room than they require; references; a nice comfortable place desired, but cannot afford to pay high prices. Address WANDERER, *Witness* Office, No. 2 Spruce st.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED IN A strictly private family, by a gentleman and wife. Address, stating location and terms, (which must be moderate,) W. G., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD—CAN BE HAD at the South Orange Mountain House at very low prices; all modern improvements; heated throughout with steam; fine stabling for horses; call on or address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until November. JAMES G. ROE.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH ST. [illegible] $1 to $3 per day. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. RUY BLAS.

STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, OCT. 16,
NINTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

Second performance in America of the GREATEST OPERATIC SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
MARCHETTI'S
RUY BLAS.

Produced with new scenery and costumes and the following superb cast:

Donna Maria de Neubourg, Queen of Spain, Signora POTENTINI
Casilda, Lady of Honor..........Miss A. L. CARY
Ruy Blas, Valet of Don Sallustio..Signor CARLO CARPI
Don Sallustio de Bazan, Prime Minister, Signor DEL PUENTE
Don Guritano, Major Domo..........Signor FIORINI
Miss COONEY, Signori HALL, LOTTI, CAPRI, and MARINI.

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Signor E. MUZIO..........Musical Director

FRIDAY, Oct. 16, second performance of RUY BLAS.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17, third grand matinée, AIDA.
*,*SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, Grand Sunday Concert at Booth's Theatre, with Strakosch Italian Opera Company and Gilmore's Band.
MONDAY, Oct. 19, début in America of Mlle. EMMA ALBANI.
Seats secured at Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. HEILBRON.

SECOND AND LAST STRAKOSCH SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, at 8.
EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION.
THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY AND GILMORE'S MAGNIFICENT TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND OF SEVENTY PERFORMERS.

First appearance in concert of Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON.
First appearance in concert of Signor ALBERTO DE BASSINI.
Third appearance in concert of Mlle. BIANCA DONADIO.
Début in New-York of Signor GURIAN G. TAGLIAPIETRA.

SIGNOR FIORINI,
Basso,
and the full corps of soloists of Gilmore's Band, including

ARBUCKLE, Cornet.	LEFEBRE, Saxophone.	LETSCH, Trombone.
KEGEL, Clarionet.	BRACHT, Flute.	DE CARLO, Piccolo.

And other distinguished artists.

Musical Directors and Conductors, { Mr. P. S. GILMORE, Mr. S. BEHRENS.

Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra. For sale on and after THURSDAY at the Academy of Music, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and throughout the day at Booth's Theatre on Sunday.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. MATINEE—AIDA.

STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17, THIRD GRAND MATINEE, at 1:30 P. M.
Verdi's magnificent Spectacular Opera,
AIDA.

Characters by Signora POTENTINI, Miss ANNIE L. CARY, Signori CARPI, DEL PUENTE, FIORINI, and SCOLARA.

POWERFUL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO
General Admission, $2; Reserved Seats, $1 extra. For sale at the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Oct. 20,
TUESDAY NEXT, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
A CHARITY DRAMATIC FESTIVAL,
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT of MR. AUGUSTIN DALY,
In aid of
THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM
in charge of
THE SISTERS OF MERCY.

The entertainments will consist of a portion of every performance then given in this City, every theatre and every artist volunteering.

Particulars in Sunday's papers.

Box office for the sale of reserved seats and boxes now open at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Seats may also be secured at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st., corner Broadway. Begins at 8.
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

TO-NIGHT,
THIRTIETH TIME and positively LAST EVENING of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL!!

MATINEE TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) AT 1:30.
A SPECIAL BILL:
In addition to the beautiful tableaux of
THE HANGING OF THE CRANE,
will be played the first four acts of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

TO-MORROW NIGHT,
SATURDAY, OCT. 17,
First production of Mr. BRONSON HOWARD'S
NEW AMERICAN DRAMA,
in four acts, entitled
MOORCROFT;
Or, THE DOUBLE WEDDING.

Magnificent new scenery by ROBERTS and WITHAM, costly new toilettes, and
A GREAT CAST,
including Mr. George Clarke, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Louis James, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. Sol Russell; Miss Annie Graham, (who will make her first appearance in this City;) Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Emily Rigl, and Miss Nina Varian.
BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE BENEFIT.

MM. GRAU and CHIZZOLA.......Lessees and Managers
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Oct. 16,
BENEFIT OF Mlle. AIMEE.
Only time this season,
LA PERICHOLE.
Mlle. AIMEE..........as..........La Perichole
with an English song, "Pretty as a Picture," in the first act, and a Spanish song, "La Paloma," in the third act.
M. KOLLETZ..........as..........Piquillo
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 1:30.
FAREWELL AIMEE MATINEE.
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
TO-MORROW EVENING, Oct. 17.
Positively last appearance of
AIMEE AND FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE,
prior to their departure for the West.
LAST TIME THIS SEASON,
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MISS NEILSON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Messrs. M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA beg to announce that the eminent artist,
MISS NEILSON,
will appear under their management for two weeks only, commencing MONDAY, OCT. 19.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING
will then be produced with great splendor.

BEATRICE (first time in America)..........Miss NEILSON
BENEDICK (first appearance in this country)..........Mr. J. H. BARNES

The strong company, under the stage direction of D. W. Waller, Esq., includes Messrs. Waldron, Vining Bowers, Miss Rose St. Clair, &c. New Scenery by Messrs. Colvo. The dresses expressly made for this revival in London. Seats secured six days in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS. New Opera-house, corner of 29th st. AN ENTIRE NEW BILL. Seats secured in advance. Moral—"Go early." ☞ Street cars may be ordered at 10. FAMILY MATINEE on Saturday at 2 P. M. Reserved seats, $1.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,

KALEIDAGYNIA.

The most perfect triumph of the year. Enraptured audiences loudly shout "Encore! Encore!"
THE CAN-CAN and FEMALE MINSTRELS.
MATINEES TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

GREAT DOUBLE BILL
THIS EVENING AT 8.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT and
IDLEWILD.
MATINEE AT 2..........IDLEWILD

THE EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF the members of the American Institute of Architects will remain open to the public, at Somerville's Art Gallery, 14th st. and 5th av., THIS (Friday) EVENING. Admission free.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-York County.—HENRY WOLF, plaintiff, against BERTHA WOLF, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: Your are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 11 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 12, 1874.

GEO. W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 11 Chambers street, New-York City.
Complaint filed Sept. 8, 1874.
s11-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—ABRAHAM D. HOAGLAND plaintiff, against STEPHEN H. ALDEN, defendant.—To Abraham D. Hoagland, plaintiff:—You are hereby summoned and required personally to appear before me at Chambers of this court, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of October next, at ten and a half o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to give your testimony as a party before trial, in an action between yourself, Abraham D. Hoagland, plaintiff, and Stephen H. Alden, defendant, pursuant to the provisions of the Code of Procedure, and for a failure to attend you will be punished according to law. Dated New-York, July 22, 1874.

ABM. R. LAWRENCE, Justice.
Wm. Henry Anthon, Defendant's Attorney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

X, WHOSE BUSINESS HAS FAILED TO yield the means necessary to continue his studies, desires to meet some gentleman willing to advance, or put him in a way to earn, sufficient money for the purpose. Address MEDICAL STUDENT, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

APPLES FOR FAMILY USE.—[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.

The Management announces that notwithstanding its ENORMOUS AND UNABATED SUCCESS they are compelled to give notice of the LAST NIGHTS OF THE SPHINX.

Yielding to the general desire expressed by the public to witness the revival of a legitimate standard play, before the close of Miss Clara Morris' engagement, they will produce with their usual care and attention to all the details of the cast and mise en scene, on
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 26,
Sheridan Knowles' celebrated play of
THE HUNCHBACK,
in which the following members of the company will appear: Miss CLARA MORRIS, Mr. McKEE RANKIN, Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS, Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY, Mr. W. H. WILDER, and others, and Miss KATE CLAXTON, Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr., and Mr. STUART ROBSON will make their
FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON.

MONDAY, Oct. 19, to SATURDAY, Oct. 24—LAST WEEK OF THE SPHINX.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17—Fourth Matinée of THE SPHINX.
SATURDAY, Oct. 24—Last Matinée of THE SPHINX.
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats for THE HUNCHBACK nights may now be secured.

MACCABE—STEINWAY HALL.

EVERY EVENING.
THIRD APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF ENGLAND'S RENOWNED MIMIC, VENTRILOQUIST, AND CHARACTER DELINEATOR,
FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his original entertainment, entitled
BEGONE, DULL CARE,
a Vocal, Ventriloquial, Musical, and Sartorial Melange, in which he will display his marvelous power of changing the voice, figure, and face, with rapid changes of picturesque costume, new and original songs, and appropriate music and appointments.

MACCABE IS A SUCCESS AT STEINWAY HALL. EVERY SONG AND PERSONATION was received last evening with
ACCLAMATION AND DELIGHT.
The same great programme, sparkling with
WIT AND MELODY,
will be repeated every evening until further notice.
ILLUMINATED MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 2.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Reserved seats can be obtained at Steinway Hall; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; No. 114 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and at all the principal hotels.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BENEFIT NIGHT.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Oct. 16,
GRAND GALA NIGHT!
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
☞ Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS. ☜
THREE PIECES,
THE FAIRY CIRCLE,
CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY
and the great second act of
CONNIE SOOGAH.

MONDAY, Oct. 19, engagement of Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, when will be commenced, with HENRY VIII., a series of performances by which the eminent tragedienne will bid farewell to the stage. Ordinary prices will prevail, notwithstanding the extraordinary nature of the event.

, Sale of seats begins TO-DAY, at 8 A. M.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

GRAND EXHIBITION.
2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York.
WONDERFUL MACHINERY
IN MOTION.
THOUSANDS OF INTERESTING PRODUCTS.
FLOWERS AND FRUITS.
An unequaled display.
GRAND CONCERTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Columbia's Winning Boat.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NIBLO'S.

C. R. THORNE..........Lessee and Manager
RECONSTRUCTION AND
ALTERATION OF KIRALFY'S
DELUGE;
Or,
PARADISE LOST,
with entire new ballet and marches and comic pantomime scenes.
First appearance of
Mlle. REMMELSBERGH,
Premiere danseuse from Venice and Berlin.
THE ULLMAN SISTERS.
BOISSET FAMILY and 150 BALLET, and
200 FEMALE WARRIORS.
JULIA SEAMAN
and KIRALFY SISTERS.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

Two exhibitions daily at 2:30 and 8 P. M.
MIDNIGHT STORM OVER PARIS.
First time of the original
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.
MISS ANGIE SCHOTT in her new illusions.
Over twenty-five first-class artists. New attractions.
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Every matinée, (except Saturdays,) 50c.; children, 25c.
Every evening and Saturday matinée, 75c.; children, 40c.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Great success of Mr. J. B. STUDLEY as
KIT CARSON,
and the band of Warm Spring Indians,
Sixteen in number.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE,

NO. 201 BOWERY, OPPOSITE SPRING ST.
TONY PASTOR AND HIS DOUBLE COMPANY,
EVERY EVENING, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LADIES ADMITTED FREE ON FRIDAY EVENINGS.

MR. TRENOR GIVES HIS FIRST RECEPtion Dansante on FRIDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 8. Send or call for circular, No. 723 6th av.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

FALL MEETING 1874
AT JEROME PARK.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17.
Races commence punctually at 2 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. Wheatly Secretary.

MEETINGS.

ANNIVERSARIES AND BUSINESS MEETings of the Evangelical Societies (of the P. E. Church) will be held in the Church of the Ascension, 5th av. and 10th st., New-York.

EVANGELICAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY—Business meeting FRIDAY, Oct. 16, 9:30 A. M., Hon. F. R. Brunot in the chair. Report of Secretary will be read. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. Nicholson, Rev. Asa Dalton, and others. The anniversary of this society will be held on the same evening at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., in the chair. Extracts from the annual report will be read by the Secretary. Addresses may be expected from Right Rev. T. M. Clark, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Alex. H. Vinton, D. D., Hon. J. W. Stevenson.

A collection will be taken.

LECTURES.

Bayard Taylor

WILL LECTURE
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THURSDAY, OCT. 22,
on
ANCIENT EGYPT.
Admission 75 cents and $1.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS,

SQUARE and UPRIGHT, *are the best made. The* touch elastic, *the* tone powerful, pure *and* even *through the* entire scale, *yet* mellow *and* sweet.

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be* excelled *in* tone *or* beauty; *they* defy competition. *The* concerto stop *is a* fine imitation *of the* human voice.

All *are* warranted *for* 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash *or* part cash, *and* balance *in* monthly *or* quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange *for* new; *also, for* sale *at great* bargains. AGENTS WANTED *in* every county *in the* United States. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

M. M. MERRELL,

NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LADY, A THOROUGH MUSICIAN, COMpetent to choose and conduct church music of the best order, desires a position as organist in a city church; is familiar with all forms of service, and au fait of the latest European compositions, should the service be Catholic; satisfactory references given. Address, S. A., Box 109 *Times* Office.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—WILLIAM H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have for sale several new organs of ten and twelve stops at low prices for cash. Also one of two Manuales, twenty-stops, two octaves of Pedales; price, $2,000.

CHICKERING, WEBER, GORDON PIANOS and Prince organs. Rent, $3 and upward. Installments taken. Eight-stop organ, $90. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

DODWORTH'S BAND.—ALL MUSICAL BUSIness attended to, with small or large bands. Office No. 751 Broadway. JOHN HARVEY, Agent, or THOMAS KINGSLAND, Business Manager, No. 432 [illegible] st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

THE COST OF CITY LITIGATION.

THE ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1875—MORE ASSESSMENT BONDS ISSUED—REMARKS OF CORPORATION COUNSEL SMITH ON THE DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE.

The estimates of the expenses of the various departments for 1875, which have appeared in THE TIMES, were formally presented to the Board of Apportionment yesterday. Mr. Vance said he required time to examine them, and he would therefore move that they be printed. Controller Green opposed the resolution, on the ground that they had been published in the *City Record*. The motion, however, was adopted—the Mayor, Commissioner Wheeler, and Mr. Vance voting in the affirmative and Mr. Green in the negative.

The Controller offered a resolution that the following unexpended balances, amounting in the aggregate to $90,000, be transferred to pay interest on the City debt: Salaries of Department of Finance for 1872, $15,000; salaries Executive Department, (county,) 1872, $20,000; salaries Judiciary, (county,) 1871 and prior to that year, $30,000; duplicating maps and records, Register's Office, 1871, $25,000. The resolution was adopted.

The Controller then presented a requisition for money to carry on the work of building the Third District Court-house, (Jefferson Market,) and a resolution was passed, authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of $50,000 for that purpose.

The Controller also submitted a resolution, providing for the issue of $200,000 worth of assessment bonds for the Department of Public Works. He said he offered it with great reluctance, as the Department of Public Works was continually making requisitions for money, and he added that a bill was introduced in the Legislature to limit the issue of assessment bonds, but through some outside influence had not passed. He was in favor of the bill. The resolution was passed.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith, the Corporation Counsel, here made an application to the board for the sum of $[illegible],000 to pay fees to counsel employed by his department to defend the interests of the City in a large number of suits. He said the appropriation for the Law Department was insufficient to enable him to conduct it efficiently.

The Controller said he had looked through the various appropriations with great care to find money for the Law Department, as he knew it had suits pending of great magnitude, which required the almost constant employment of individual members of the Bar, who must be men of ability. There were suits pending in favor of the City, involving from half a million to three, or four, or five millions of dollars. Mr. Green then said that there was a balance of $11,500 which could be appropriated to the Law Department, and he made a motion to that effect.

Mr. Smith, in explanation of the duties of his office, said that the office of the Counsel to the Corporation has at present between 2,000 and 3,000 suits pending. With regard to all the current business of the office, I could conduct it with very little expense to the City, with very little clerical assistance, and no counsel whatever; but the office is overwhelmed with a vast amount of business growing out of the prosecutions of the past year. There are two classes of cases thrown upon the office from the past year: First, suits where the City is defendant; and, secondly, suits in which the City appears as plaintiff to obtain back money which has been fraudulently converted to the use of individuals. Now, in regard to the suits in which the City appears as defendant, a very great misapprehension exists in the public mind, and very likely also in the minds of the honorable gentlemen who compose this board. The City has been put to very considerable expense in the defense of fraudulent and improper claims. For the most part, the defenses have been conducted by the Corporation Counsel and his regular clerks without additional counsel.

In some instances additional counsel have been employed with great advantage to the City. With regard to another class of cases where the corporation appears as plaintiff, there is a very important mine to be worked which cannot be successfully worked by the Corporation Counsel with his ordinary assistants and clerks. Millions of dollars are honestly and legally due to this City to-day. In this connection I will call the attention of the board to the prosecutions against Mr. Tweed and his associates. I do not wish to speak unkindly of any man, especially of a man who has been unfortunate, but I mention Mr. Tweed and those connected with him, because the suits against them involve large sums of money which ought to be recovered and returned to the Treasury of the City.

When I entered the office the board will remember that there were two classes of suits pending against these persons. One class had been commenced by Mr. O'Conor, Mr. Peckham, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Evarts, and their associates in the name of the State. The other class had been commenced by Mr. O'Gorman, my honorable predecessor, in the name of the City. It had been stated that the City suits, if actually commenced, would be a practical advantage to the defendants, because they would use them to embarrass the prosecution of the State suits. In the prosecutions of the State suits the counsel, headed by Mr. O'Conor, had been able to obtain orders of arrest against the defendants, and they were held to bail. There was no doubt in my mind that if the State suits could have been maintained, a better opportunity would have been afforded to recover the money than was offered by the City suits. So I thought it my duty to hold the City suits in abeyance until the State suits could be brought on for trial. Very unwisely for the City, I think, the Court of Appeals determined that the State suits could not be maintained, but that they must be prosecuted by the City. These suits must now be prosecuted.

It will be remembered that the indictment of Mr. Tweed, and other persons who were charged with him, was of the most extraordinary length and particularity, and without parallel either in the history of this country or England. The precise offense, which was charged upon the men who obtained money from the City Treasury, had never been defined by statute. There were no laws directly meeting the case. It required, therefore, all the acumen of able lawyers to bring the principles of law to bear to obtain the conviction of the defendants. It is, therefore, a matter of great difficulty to obtain judgments to recover back the money fraudulently obtained from the Treasury. The offenses stood by themselves, not having been contemplated by the framers of the laws, and in this respect they stood a good deal like the crime of parricide in Greece, where there was no law against that crime, because it was supposed that no person could be found capable of committing it. In like manner there was no statute covering the offense charged in the indictment, because it was not contemplated that a crime of such magnitude could be committed in the community. I say, then, that it requires a good deal of labor, acumen, and legal experience to succeed in these suits. I think it right, inasmuch as Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Peckham, Mr. Barlow, and the gentlemen associated with them, had the public confidence, and had demonstrated that they were in earnest, to employ them as counsel for the City in respect to this class of claims. Indeed, counsel who had been employed by Mr. O'Gorman, my predecessor, in the City suits, agreed with me that it would be wise to employ in those suits gentlemen who had performed services in the State suits. I engaged them, and they are now retained for the City. They have drawn up complaints against Mr. Tweed and his associates, which I now hold in my hand. These complaints are much shorter than the "omnibus" indictment against Mr. Tweed, but they are well drawn. The suits require to be pressed on by counsel who will devote their best energies and talents to their prosecution. It is utterly impossible for the Corporation Counsel, with his ordinary clerks and assistants, to attend to the current business of the City, and to the defense of unjust claims against the City, and at the same time attend to litigations of this magnitude. The very best lawyers of the City of New-York and of the State have been retained in the management of these cases, to whom large fees have been paid. The City of New-York cannot have justice, unless it applies the same means to oppose unjust claims and to succeed in just claims, that are employed by those who are fighting the City. It is nothing to me except to creditably perform the duties of my office. It is nothing to the Board of Apportionment except to creditably perform their duties, but it is a matter of vast interest to the Treasury of the City, and to its taxpayers.

The other departments of the City Government, with the exception of the Department of Finance, are very differently situated from the Law Department. If you obtain in the Department of Docks or the Department of Charities and Correction a good clerk at $1,000 or $1,500 a year, you give him all he can earn. But in the Law Department you must have the best legal talent, which cannot be had without proper compensation. The amount of money that can be recovered in this City against those who have defrauded the Treasury, and the money that can be saved to the City in suits brought by persons who have ingenious, but in many cases fraudulent, claims against the corporation is of immeasurably greater importance than the amount I ask to prosecute just claims and to defend unjust ones. As I have already said, the defense of unjust claims does not incur to the City the expense which is generally supposed. The amount of costs which the City has ever paid in suits that we have defended is very small. The amount of interest is very small indeed. Truth requires me to say this. There is no doubt that there are cases in which the honor [illegible] of the Controller to defend the [illegible] him to wish to litigate, when [illegible] I have been independent and fearless enough to give my views and opinions to the public on that subject, and I have refused, as the Controller knows, to defend some cases that I thought could not be successfully defended. In some of those cases I thought the claims were just, and in others I thought they were unjust, but in both I thought the City could not successfully defend them. The matters were so perfectly clear to me as a lawyer that I refused to litigate them. I have used that sort of power very sparingly, believing that the true interests of the City required that the Law Department should stand by the Controller in his general policy of requiring all claims against the City to be sifted by the courts before he would pay them.

The sum of $50,000 was appropriated to the Law Department for this year; $50,000 was also appropriated for the last year. There was no increase of the allowance over last year. There are some claims against the City that were paid out of this allowance, with which I had nothing to do. The counsel to the Corporation who preceded me in the discharge of his duty employed counsel, and in many instances the duties of those counsel have been performed since I was appointed Corporation Counsel. They have made up their bills, and I subjected them to peculiar scrutiny, because I had no very good means of ascertaining whether they were right or not; but when I was perfectly certain that they were just claims against the City, I have certified them, and they have been paid. A large proportion of the money allowed me—probably two-thirds—has been paid to counsel not employed by me, but by my predecessor. I have no doubt, also, that more than one-half of the appropriation of this year was expended in the payment of counsel not employed by me.

I desire to state here that while I have myself been a strong political partisan, I have not allowed my office to be run as a political machine in any way. In employing counsel I seek to get the man who is best qualified for the particular suit I am engaged in. The largest claim against the City in the way of counsel fees is that of Mr. James C. Carter. When I saw Mr. O'Conor select Mr. Carter as counsel in his great Jumel Will case, together with what I knew of his legal abilities, I was led to employ him in a great number of suits, in which he has been very successful. His fees are large; in the aggregate they amount to about $8,000. He has saved to the City more than $500,000, and this statement can be verified by the books in my office. Another counsel is Mr. William Barnes, who has won suits in matters of assessments, in which the City saves in cash not less than $5,000,000. Another counsel whom I have employed is Mr. Barlow, a gentleman with whom I have a very slight acquaintance, but who has been of great service in suits against those who have fraudulently converted the public money to their own use. Another one is Mr. Peckham. I have also employed Mr. James M. Smith who wins suits that everybody else has lost, suits brought against the City by persons to recover damages for injuries sustained by accidents for which the Corporation is sought to be held liable. Out of about fifty suits that he has tried he has won more than thirty, which is without parallel in the history of the Corporation Counsel's office. Every man is employed simply with regard to what he can do for the City, and with no reference to any particular standing or any personal desire to benefit or advantage anybody. I ought to say further that when a claim either against the City or for the City is well known to the Controller I consult him in regard to the employment of counsel, and the majority of persons employed are employed at his request or with his concurrence. I co-operate with him whenever I think the best interests of the City will be promoted. There are claims now standing against the City amounting to not less than $25,000 for fees. Each claim is an honest one. I sometimes require the counsel to cut down their fees, and have them work for the same compensation as they would receive if working for individuals.

The motion appropriating $11,500 for the use of the Law Department was then adopted, and the resolution making it necessary to have the consent of the Mayor to the employment of lawyers by the Corporation Counsel was rescinded.

The Board then adjourned.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

LIST OF DEACONESSES—MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS—DR. SEYMOUR'S NOMINATION NOT YET CONFIRMED.

At the opening of the Episcopal Convention yesterday, previous to going into secret session, Mr. William Walsh, of Philadelphia, submitted a list of the deaconesses in New-York and Brooklyn as follows:

Eleven Sisters of St. John the Baptist, No. 220 Second avenue, in charge of the training school for girls.

Sisterhood of the Holy Communion in charge of the Shepherd Fold at Eighty-sixth street and Second avenue; also the Old Women's Home, the Shelter for Friendless Girls, and the Day Nursery at Twentieth street and Sixth avenue.

The Sisters of St. Mary, in charge of St. Mary's Boarding and Day School, No. 8 East Forty-sixth street, the House of Mercy for Fallen Women in West Eighty-sixth street, St. Mary's Hospital for children and the training school for girls at No. 407 West Thirty-fourth street, and the Trinity Infirmary in Varick street, near St. John's Chapel.

Deaconesses of the Diocese of Long Island, Albany avenue and Herkimer street, Brooklyn, in charge of Free Charities, Home for the Aged, St. John's Hospital, and the Orphan Asylum.

Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd, in charge of St. Barnabas House, St. Barnabas Home, Nos. 304 and 306 Mulberry street, and also the Temporary Home and Day Nursery.

The Sisterhood of St. Luke's Hospital and St. John Land.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

The following messages were then received from the House of Bishops, and were read by the Secretary:

Message No. 15.—The House of Bishops informs the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that this house concurs in the action of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in increasing the number of the Joint Committee on Prayer-book, and reappoints on this committee, on the part of the House of Bishops, the Bishops of Ohio and Virginia, adding to it the Bishop of Central New-York.

Message No. 16.—The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, That canon 13 of Title I. be amended by changing the words "missionary jurisdiction," whenever they occur, into the words "missionary district."

Message No. 17.—The House of Bishops informs the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, That section 2, of canon 11, of Title II, be amended by substituting in place of the words, "any five Bishops of this Church," the words, "the five senior Bishops of this Church," and that the said section be further amended by adding these following words: "Provided, that if the Bishop applying be one of the five, the Bishop next in seniority shall be counted in his place."

These messages were referred to the Committee on Canons.

The house then went into secret session, when the question of the appointment of Rev. Dr. Seymour to the Bishopric of Illinois was taken up and warmly debated by the friends and opponents of the reverend gentleman. The principal point urged against the confirmation of Dr. Seymour was the allegation that he was in favor of "eucharistic adoration." This charge was denied most strongly, but reasserted by those who opposed the nomination. A recess was taken at 1:30 o'clock, and after re-assembling two additional messages were read from the House of Bishops. Message No. 18 concurred in the resolution of the House of Deputies regarding the holding of primary conventions for new dioceses, and message No. 19 provided that the Committee on Canons of the two houses should have power to sit as a joint committee whenever either of them should wish to do so. The debate on Dr. Seymour's confirmation was again renewed, and was continued up to 4:30 P. M., when the house adjourned without arriving at any result. Votes were taken during the day on collateral issues, but the main question was not reached. The subject will come up again this morning, and it is expected a decision favorable to Dr. Seymour will be reached before the afternoon recess.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the American Church Missionary Society (Protestant Episcopal) was held yesterday in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street. After devotional exercises, Rev. William R. Nicholson, D. D., Second Vice President, called the meeting to order. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, the Executive Committee presented their fifteenth annual report, including an exhibit of the society's finances. The total receipts for the year ending Oct. 1 were $62,519 46, and the expenditures for the same period, $60,751 66. All the mission stations established from time to time in the home field of the society are reported in a flourishing condition. The following are the domestic missions at present under the supervision of the society: In the Diocese of Albany, 1; Delaware, 3; Iowa, 5; Kansas, 6; Kentucky, 9; Maryland, 1; Minnesota and Dakota, 1; New-Jersey, 1; New-York, 4; Nebraska, 2; Nevada, 4; Ohio, 1; South Carolina, 4; Tennessee, 1; Utah, 1; Virginia, 15. Extracts from the letters of missionaries stationed at the places above mentioned, give many interesting particulars of their efforts and the encouraging results attained therefrom. In Mexico, which has been the only foreign field of the society, the sum of $10,000 in gold was expended during the year, in the support of the mission work connected with the Church and Chapel of San Francisco, the Church of San José de Gracia, and the various stations in different parts of the country. The work of this mission, as stated by Rev. Dr. Riley, the missionary, centres in an organization of twenty-seven congregations, known as the "Church of Jesus in Mexico." In connection with this mission, there are ten salaried missionaries and many volunteers, engaged in the work of evangelization. It has, also, a theological seminary, a boys' school, a girls' school, a Christian periodical called the *Truth*, and a commodious Bible and evangelical publication depot in the principal street of the capital. Dr. Riley closed his report with an earnest appeal for contributions to enable the organizations to meet the heavy expenses incurred in its various departments. The supplies of clothing, &c., sent by the society to its missionaries during the year were unusually abundant, owing to generous contributions from the churches in all the States. The report was unanimously adopted and referred to the Executive Committee for publication as the report of the society. A resolution was then passed to the effect that organizations should be formed in the different districts auxiliary to the society.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—William H. Aspinwall, Esq., of New-York.
Vice-Presidents—Rev. John S. Stone, D. D., of Massachusetts; Rev. William R. Nicholson, D. D., of New-Jersey; Rev. N. H. Schenck, D. D., of Long Island; Hon. Charles S. Olden, of New-Jersey; William Woodward, Esq., of Maryland; Stewart Brown, Esq., of New-York.
Secretary—Rev. W. Neilson McVickar, of New-York.
Treasurer—George D. Morgan, Esq., of New-York.

An executive committee of twenty members was also elected. During the afternoon the meeting was addressed by Rev. G. B. Gray, Rev. Dr. Jaggar, Rev. Dr. Riley, and Rev. Mr. Misl, upon the "Tendencies of the Old Catholic Movement in Europe and the Protestant Reformation in Mexico," and by Rev. J. A. Aspinwall on "The Bearings of the Missionary Spirit Upon Parochial Interests." At the anniversary of the society, which was held in the evening in the same church, Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., Bishop of Delaware, presiding, extracts from the annual report were read by the Secretary, and addresses delivered by Right Rev. O. W. Whitaker, D. D., Bishop of Nevada and Arizona; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. Henry C. Riley, D. D., Missionary to Mexico; Rev. J. T. Holly, D. D., Missionary to Hayti, W. I.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

SCHEMES FOR RAPID TRANSIT FOR PASSENGERS AND FOR IMPROVING METHODS OF STORING FREIGHT DISCUSSED.

The committee recently appointed by the American Society of Civil Engineers to investigate the subject of rapid transit for passengers, and for improved methods of delivering, storing and distributing goods and freight in and about the City of New-York, held its first session yesterday, at the rooms of the society, No. 63 William street. The members of the committee are: W. O. Chanute, Chief Engineer of the Erie Railway, Chairman; Mr. W. N. Forney, editor of the *Railway Gazette*; Gen. Charles K. Graham, Engineer of the Department of Docks, New-York; Francis Collingwood, Assistant Engineer of the East River Bridge, and Mr. Ashbel Welch, Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad improvement. Mr. Isaac C. Buckhout was originally a member of the committee, and after his death Mr. Welch was appointed in his place. All the members, except Mr. Forney, were present at yesterday's session. The sessions will be continued every Thursday up to Nov. 12, and a month later the committee will report to the society. The first business transacted yesterday was the presentation by Mr. Davis, of Syracuse, of a rough plan not yet patented on the subject of rapid transit. Mr. Davis was not prepared with any minute details, or with an estimate of cost. The Chairman asked him to make a calculation on this latter point, and to prepare fuller particulars. On the subject of the grades necessary on Manhattan Island, he informed Mr. Davis that a railroad could be effectually constructed with a grade of fifty-two feet in the mile. He thought it desirable, however, that there should be a grade of 100 feet in the mile at the stations, so as to afford better facilities for stopping and starting.

Mr. John Schuyler, No. 11 Wall street, presented a plan of rapid transit for which it is intended to seek a charter. His object was to build a road through the blocks. He would buy the property, build the road under the blocks in the cross streets, and come into the open air in the back yards, so that his line would be an avenue of depressed travel through the City, with good ventilation. His motive power, he said, would be the ordinary steam locomotive. The principle of the road was much the same as that of the transverse streets in the Central Park.

Mr. Welch said the principle was much the same as the Metropolitan Railway in London. They suffered there very much from defective ventilation. They had got over the difficulty of consuming their smoke, but the gases generated destroyed the health, and sometimes the lives, of the engineers and stokers.

The Chairman observed that half a million sterling had been expended to render the ventilation more perfect.

Mr. Welch said that a great deal had no doubt been done, but that still the ventilation was very imperfect.

Mr. Schuyler explained that his road would run on the east side between Second and Third avenues. It would become an elevated road at the Harlem flats, and would go under ground at Ninetieth street. The grade line would be twelve feet below the street level, leaving clear room for the sewerage pipes. He would not, he said, use locomotives with tall smoke-stacks for such a railway as he proposed.

In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Scuyler stated that if a charter were obtained he believed he would get the capital to pay the awards for the right of way. Then he would issue his construction bonds, secured by so many City lots in the City of New-York. He had put in his plans, he said, for the reason that when the committee made its report to the society they would notice his plan as in favor of a depressed railroad. He did not ask, necessarily, for a favorable report, for there might be twenty ways of carrying out the project of rapid transit. He did not want to put in any route; he merely wished to indicate his idea of a depressed road, similar to the transverse streets in Central Park. He estimated the cost of such a line at $8,040,956 00, from the City Hall to Harlem, but in order to have some margin to work on, the charter proposed to ask for $10,000,000. He thought that thirty-six millions of passengers would be carried in the year. The fare would be ten cents for a distance under five miles, and two cents for each additional mile, but there would be second-class trains, on which there would be a five-cent fare.

The committee promised to give their attention to Mr. Schuyler's project.

Mr. Daniel Fitzgerald exhibited a model of a railroad entitled a "Belt and Transit," for which he had taken out a patent, and Mr. S. B. B. Nowlan explained a section plan for the building of a bridge on an elevated road.

The committee then adjourned until next Thursday at 1 o'clock.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MR. KEHR ASKS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A GERMAN EXCISE COMMISSIONER—THE REQUEST NEGATIVED.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Mr. Kehr offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to appoint a German to the office of Excise Commissioner. He said he would not be satisfied with a *viva voce* vote, and that the ayes and noes should be called upon the question. The motion called forth an animated debate.

Mr. Vance said he believed there was no vacancy in the Excise Board.

Mr. Kehr—The mover of the resolution knows that there is a vacancy. If a resolution to fence a lot is presented you vote for it, but only the member who offers it knows that the lot wants a fence. [Laughter.]

Mr. Vance—I move as an amendment, that this board is willing to recognize the claim of any respectable German citizen to the office.

Mr. Kehr—I want this question settled. I have been insulted in this board on account of my nationality.

Mr. Morris said that no feeling was entertained by the board against any nationality. All were regarded as American citizens.

Mr. Kehr—I deny the expression of Alderman Morris that we are all a common kind of American citizens. There are two kinds of American citizens—one kind is the adopted citizen. As to the Excise Board, it requires a German for Commissioner.

Mr. Flanagan—I understand that my friend Koch is a candidate. [Laughter.]

Mr. Billings—I move as a substitute for Mr. Van Schaick's amendment that an American citizen, irrespective of nationality, be appointed.

Mr. Flanagan—You can't employ any one except an American citizen. [Laughter.]

Mr. Kehr—Looking round the board firmly—I call for the ayes and noes on this question.

Mr. Billings' substitute was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Messrs. Vance, Van Schaick, Billings, Cooper, Falconer, Ottendorfer, Morris, and Gilon—8.

Negative—Messrs. Monheimer, Reilly, Flanagan, Lysaght, Kehr, and Koch—6.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Controller to lease a building at $1,800 a year, for the use of the Third District Court. The resolution of the Assistant Aldermen authorizing the Park Department to pave Third avenue beyond Harlem Bridge was not concurred in, on the ground that the work should be done by Commissioner Van Nort's department.

A communication was received from Commissioner Van Nort in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to the trial of asphalt pavement in this City. The communication commends the Grahamite asphalt pavement, which has been laid on Fifth avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, and on several cross streets.

The board then adjourned.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

On Monday, Judge Blatchford will open the October Term of the United States Circuit Court, on the civil side. The court will then be adjourned until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, when Judge Shipman will preside, and take up the jury cases, of which there are 441 on the calendar. Many of these are suits brought to recover duties paid by importers under protest, and it is expected that many interesting questions of revenue law will be decided. About 140 of these suits have been brought to determine whether margins left with brokers for speculation in stocks can be taxed as deposits. During this term the case of the Russian Baroness Alga De Maluta Fraloff will be called for trial. It will be remembered that this lady lost a large amount of lace, valued at $110,000, from her trunk, while traveling on the Hudson River Railroad, and sued the company for that amount. This will be the second time the case has been brought into court, the jury disagreeing on the first trial.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The following were the arrivals at Castle Garden yesterday: Minnesota, 178; Minister Von Roon, 111.

Rev. George W. Samson, LL. D., will lecture on "Gothic Architecture," before the Liberal Club, this evening.

The funeral of Ex-Commissioner of Emigration Patrick McElroy took place yesterday morning from St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The keepers of the disorderly houses Nos. 110 and 112 West Broadway and No. 10 York street were held in bail at the Tombs yesterday.

Henry Gerlach, aged forty, a poor German laborer, committed suicide at his residence, No. 85 East Houston street, yesterday, by taking Paris green.

Judge Benedict sat in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. No cases being ready for trial, the court was adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

Samuel Stricker, a bankrupt, charged with concealing goods from his creditors, was held in the sum of $20,000 bail, yesterday, by United States Commissioner Osborn.

The cricket match arranged to take place at Hoboken on Saturday between the St. George's Club and the Germantown Club, of Philadelphia, has been unavoidably postponed.

John F. Holt, aged 29, of No. 143 Third avenue, a laborer employed at the new Post Office, fell from a scaffold a distance of fifty feet, yesterday afternoon, and was fatally injured.

The residence of Commodore Wm. Voorhees, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, was entered on Tuesday night last, and $1,000 worth of jewelry carried off. Among the stolen valuables was the famous Ashbury cup.

Corselo Bartolomeo Di Guiseppi, the last one of the Italian gang of swindlers, was arrested by Detectives Mullen and Van Gerichten yesterday, and held for trial at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of stealing $800 from Luigi Martini, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Additional returns received from the Inspectors of Elections increase the number of voters registered on Monday to 40,655, which, together with 35,922 names received on the 6th inst., shows a total registration thus far of 76,577. The next day of registry is Friday, 23d inst.

William Riley, of No. 359 West Fifty-second street, was yesterday held for examination by Justice Otterbourg for discharging a pistol at Jacob Wenner, a bar-tender employed in the lager-beer saloon, corner of Fifty-first street and Ninth avenue, having a disturbance there yesterday evening.

John Clancy and John Burns, alias "Piper" Burns, two well-known offenders, were yesterday committed by Justice Otterbourg, at the Yorkville Police Court, in default of $1,000 bail each, for attempting to break into the house of Mrs. Falkenburg, at No. 149 East Twenty-second street.

The Mutual and Hartford Clubs finished their championship series of games on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday. The contest was a very poor one, and was won by the Mutuals by a score of 4 to 3. Geer's magnificent out-fielding was the feature of the game. To-day the Hartfords play the Atlantics on the Union Grounds.

A mad bull running at large through Madison avenue, above Fifty-ninth street, yesterday morning, occasioned considerable excitement among the residents of the neighborhood and the pedestrians. He was pursued by Officers Brennan, Thompson and Murphy, of the Nineteenth Sub-precinct, and took refuge in the New-York Central Railroad office, where he was surrounded and killed. During his flight, the bull knocked down and slightly injured three men who attempted to obstruct his movements.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week 209 deaths occurred in this city.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, bills amounting to $4,500 were audited.

The United States Deputy Marshals appointed to serve on the last day of registration and on election day, were sworn in last evening at the Marshal's office in Montague street.

A movement is on foot in the Eastern District looking to the establishment of free ferries for foot passengers. A meeting has already been held and resolutions passed favoring the project.

A pleasant reception was given on board the receiving-ship Vermont yesterday afternoon, by Capt. Low and the ward-room officers. Many prominent citizens were among the invited guests.

An injunction granted by Judge Donohue, of New-York, was served upon Mayor Hunter yesterday, requiring him to prevent the drawbridge across the Wallabout Canal from being closed when vessels approach from the river.

An "affidavit of merits," in the suit of Theodore Tilton against Rev. H. W. Beecher for criminal conversation, was served on Mr. Tilton's counsel yesterday. It is a sworn statement by Mr. Beecher that he has a good, true, and substantial defense.

In accordance with a recent decision of Judge Pratt, giving to the Supervisors the power to fix the salaries of the Charity Commission employed, the Finance Committee of the former body yesterday audited the bills of the persons affected by the decision, in such manner as to place the rate of remuneration very much below that at which it was fixed by the Commissioners.

John Kelly, tow-boy in the employ of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, was crushed between two cars on Fulton street, on Feb. 23, last, and received injuries from which he died some days afterward. The boy's father brought an action against the company, claiming $5,000 damages. Yesterday Mr. Britton, counsel for the company, moved that the plaintiff be non-suited on the ground that the company was not liable for injuries inflicted on one of its servants by the carelessness of another. Motion granted.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Henry B. Archer, of Yonkers, appointed by Gov. Dix to fill the office of Register of Deeds of Westchester County, rendered vacant by the death of James M. Bard, was sworn in on Wednesday, and yesterday he assumed the discharge of his official duties. He appointed Benjamin S. Dicks, who has been long connected with the Register's Office, as deputy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Gotlieb Eberle pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison....Jeremiah Dunn pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Two youths, named George Stern and Michael O'Connor, (jointly indicted with John Barry and James O'Connor,) were placed on trial, charged with breaking into the store of Simon H. Ahrenberg, No. 49 Whitehall street, and stealing therefrom 2,000 cigars, on the night of the 3d of October. Officer Glen saw the four lads carrying a basket in Pearl street, and, having his suspicions aroused, followed them into the yard of No. 19 Pearl street. The lads tried to get away but two of them were arrested, and in the basket were found the cigars identified by Ahrenberg as his property. The jury found the prisoners guilty of petit larceny, and they were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months.... Frank Edwards, aged sixteen, an incorrigible young thief, who had once before been tried for theft, was charged with stealing clothing and musical instruments, valued in all at $98, from his employer, Frank W. Brandon, who kept a dentist's establishment, at No. 128 Sixth avenue, on the 8th of June. On the same day the accused disappeared, and was not again seen until September, when Mr. Brandon had him arrested. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sent the Penitentiary for three years.....Albert Baker, alias Meyer, alias Hayes, a notorious thief, who has already served a term in State Prison, was convicted of stealing $120, by means of the panel-thieving operation, from Drake S. Annan, in a house on East Twenty-third street, into which the latter had been inveigled. The prisoner was severely rebuked by the Recorder, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, with hard labor....William Livingstone, charged with breaking into the tailor's store of John Wessman, No. 89 Christopher street, on the night of the 10th of September, was found guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS.

The meeting of the Dock Commissioners, yesterday afternoon, was attended by the full board, with the exception of Mr. Budd. After the reading and approval of the minutes the report of the Executive Committee was presented. It announced that the contracts for supplying dock piles and logs, yellow-pine plank, and white-pine plank, all for the period of six months, had been assigned to James Biglin, of No. 160 Fulton street, his bids being the lowest contained in any of the proposals offered. A communication was received from the Controller advising the board of his retention of a portion of the money due Mr. Bigler on his previous contracts with the City, in consequence of his having furnished inferior materials. Notwithstanding this fact, the counsel of the board have decided that Bigler's last bids cannot be rejected. Communications were received from R. Cornell White, accepting the lease of the dock at the foot of Thirty-seventh street, East River, for five [illegible] & Smith relinquishing their present lease of the dock at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, East River, at $800 per annum, and asking that it be renewed at a yearly reduction of $400. The Chief Engineer reported that during the week ending Oct. 10 the usual amount of work had been done on the water front, and the superintendent of repairs and supplies asked that the necessary work preparatory to the removal of the free swimming bath at the foot of West Eleventh street be completed without delay. The board then adjourned.

A BORN THIEF.

A young man named George H. Mix was brought before Justice Morgan, at the Tombs, yesterday, by private Detective Mooney, of the firm of Mooney & Boland, Nos. 162 and 164 Broadway, charged with stealing $1,000 worth of lace from the store of H. B. Claflin & Co. Mix's history is a singular one. He belongs to one of the best families in Connecticut. His father, a Hartford banker, dying about five years ago, left him a large amount of funded stocks, on the interest of which, amounting to $1,500, he lives. He was arrested for swindling in the Gilsey House about four years ago, when his mother, by means of her wealth, saved him from State Prison. He was subsequently arrested by Detective Mooney for stealing from the firm of McDonnell Brothers, in Broadway. For this crime he also escaped punishment. His last effort was even more criminal. He came to Messrs. Claflin and presented forged letters of introduction from various well-known citizens. He was engaged as clerk in the lace department, and walked off with $1,000 worth of lace. Mr. Henriques, superintendent of the lace department, placed the case in the hands of Detective Mooney, who on Wednesday night arrested Mix at the St. James Hotel. On being arraigned in court yesterday he made a clean breast of the affair, and resorted to his old tactics. He first endeavored to bribe Detective Mooney, then he wanted to fix the reporters, and finally informed Chief Clerk Cooney that he would make it all right with him. Justice Morgan held him for trial in default of $3,000 bail.

[Advertisement.]

A SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT AND A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH!—Knox's Fall and Winter style of gentlemen's hats. The skeptical can be convinced by calling at No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel—Knox's stores.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship State of Nevada, for Glasgow.—G. C. Hammond, Mrs. Hammond, W. L. Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, and infant, Rev. C. H. Brooks, Mrs. Brooks, J. Alley, W. M. Hardess, Andrew Watson, Capt. A. D. Kelly, G. Agnovre, S. Larrocochea, L. Penilla, D. Brown, Andrew McNeil, Mrs. McNeil, Miss Annie McNeil, Master A. McNeil, Miss M. Horston, Rev. J. McAuley, J. W. Jordan, Mrs. Jordan, and infant, M. J. Walsh, James Major, Thomas Leachman, Robert Dall, Rev. S. Halley.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, for Savannah.—Mrs. Col. Moore and child, Mrs. J. S. Shoemaker, John Muir, B. Gordon, J. Fleming, R. G. Gray, W. A. Sanborn, Scott Whitcher, Miss S. F. Barnum, John Burns and wife, Mrs. S. Herman, infant, child, and nurse, Miss Loeb, John F. Treadwell, Charles W. Eastman, A. A. McIntosh, Edward O. Grady, R. Miller, wife, and two children, William Hoffman, Michael Benjamin, Margaret Frawley, J. C. Lynch, John Finnagan, James Francis Silk, Peter Rice, Michael Long, Patrick Long, Henry Briarly, John Briarly, John Wright,

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Bothnia, from Liverpool.—Sir E. Thornton, Judge Charles A. Peabody, Count and Countess Montsaulnin, Mlle. Albani and maid, Miss Holmes, Mr. Gye, Lord Caithness, Capt. Peter Keith, M. S. Judah, Mrs. Maria Fussell and infant, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Baker, H. L. Cole, Dr. David Magie, E. Perkins, Master Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Chester, Miss C. Chester, G. T. Chester, T. Trummell, W. R. Thurston, Mrs. E. W. Parrish, Miss Parrish, Lord Borthwick, W. J. Alt, Miss M. A. Dixon, Miss E. Miller, W. T. Dixon, Miss Biddle, J. C. Palfrey, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Bayard, Mr. Hellyer, T. B. Coddington, Mrs. E. B. Kelsey, Miss Kelsey, J. M. C. Kelsey, F. Rose, F. B. Behr, Mr. and Mrs. W. Howe, J. E. Allen, Rev. W. H. Rugg, Dr. H. W. King, L. Pierce, W. L. Johnson, J. Sims, J. A. Hawley, G. F. Appleby, Mrs. Draper, Miss Draper, Miss Draper, S. Davis, Jr., W. H. Davis, H. A. Davis, Mrs. A. Davis, Mrs. Stott, Miss Stott, Mr. Stott, Mr. Stott, Mr. and Mrs. F. Chamberlin, J. C. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dickinson, Misses Dickinson, N. D. Turner, Mrs. Turner, Miss Turner, Miss Hastings, Miss Hathaway, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Solomon, Miss Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Durkee, Mrs. Brunner, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hackley, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Camp, Miss Sands, Miss Carey, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. F. Rahm and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Johnson, H. McCall, Charles Fitz, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kohler, T. Cuyler and son, Miss A. Scott, Major Alexander Porter Morse, Mr. Levenson and son, H. A. Smith, E. H. Greenleaf, Miss Rubino, D. Du Ponte, E. C. Hancock, W. Meble, Mr. Trumbell, Miss Julia Eno, Miss S. R. Kendall, Miss Kendall, W. D. Rodman, M. C. Lea, J. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, two children and infant, Richard Irvin, Richard Irvin, Jr., Rev. Wm. Irvine, J. F. Howat, N. E. Corry, H. C. Sigler, H. K. Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin E. Litchfield, Mr. Litchfield, Jr., Miss Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. James Tinker and three children, C. M. Calhoun, Dr. Dornielle, Mrs. Swann, Miss Calhoun, Mr. Calhoun, Mrs. Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Potts, Mrs. W. F. Potts, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Townsend, Miss Moore, Wm. M. Bateman, Charles L. Young, H. Henry Rader, Mrs. M. R. Griffith, Miss Griffith, Dr. T. G. Thomas, wife and two children, Mrs. Packer, Miss Packer, Mrs. James H. Dunham and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis M. Rutherford, Misses Rutherford, Masters Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Roosevelt, Mr. Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. George W. Biddle, Miss McMaetrie, George Biddle, Albert E. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Wright, S. D. Crane, George Lewis, J. P. Rolie, Daniel Rolfe, Mr. and Mrs. Heath and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Clarke and child, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ascherson, Mr. and Mrs. James Farmilee and child, T. W. Thomson, Eugene Hartmann, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Stuart Wood, J. W. Fairbanks, C. Mackensie, Jr., Mr. Lajeunesse, B. F. Nourse, Frank Nourse, Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild and child, Allan Cumming, Mr. May, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. J. May, L. Weissenbach, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene O'Sullivan and four children, Capt. Parker Gilmore, Mrs. Perkins, Miss Perkins, G. H. Perkins, Mr. Ely, Miss Emelia Power, Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Padilla, Mr. Sneath, Mr. Clark, Rafael Lozana.

In steam-ship Cimbria, from Hamburg.—John C. Kohlsaat and three children, Catherine Wittrock, August Lion, J. A. Bauer, wife, and son, Dr. Wernich, Dr. E. Tansky, Ferdinand Mangelsdorff, Dr. C. Heitzmann, wife, and three children, Mr. Oberbeck, wife, and son, Minnie Kayser, George Linck, Dr. Knapp and family, Adolph Maier, wife, and four children, E. Davis, A. Bustionoua, G. E. Dyvas, R. Cabe, Mme. Wendt, W. E. Parker and wife, and others in second cabin.

In steam-ship Minister Von Roon, from Bremen.—Mrs. Anna Moller and son, Miss Bertha M. Walter, Hermann Schalk, family, and servant, Julius W. Meyer, Charles Fischer, H. Wehmann, William Hoffmann, G. Vassar, Peter Wilhelm, Mrs. F. Wilhelm, Mrs. B. Podlock, H. Kopf and family, Miss W. Mertens, Mrs. A. Thieme, E. Schwinghammer, Mrs. C. Schwinghammer, H. Becker, Mr. Kellog and family, Mr. Finkle, Ferd. Vielhaus, Dr. G. A. Zimmermann, Thomas Jump, J. Withup, William Menke.

In steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool.—John Mitchell, Miss Isabella Mitchell, H. V. O'Conner, Mrs. H. V. O'Connor, W. H. Nightingale, Mrs. W. H. Nightingale and infant, Dr. Carroll, Dr. W. Wasson, Mrs. Wasson, John Nash, W. A. Virtue, Miss Blamphin, James Frankland, A. W. Turner, John Jackson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:12 | Sun sets....5:19 | Moon sets...8:57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11:12 | Gov. Island.12:01 | Hell Gate....1:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ganges, (Br.,) Walsh, Taganrog, via Constantinople, C. L. Wright & Co.; City of Merida, Timmermann, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; South Carolina, Becket, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, &c., Robert Lowden; Holsatia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Josephine Thomson, Moore, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.

Ships Willington, (Br.,) Carrington, Galveston, James W. Elwell & Co.; Martha, (Ger.,) Lewin, Antwerp, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Macchiavelli, (Ital.,) Maresca, Leghorn, Funch, Edye & Co.; Breedablik, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Liverpool, Tetens & Bockmann; Reindeer, Wellington, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Abraham, (Aust.,) Matcovich, London, Slocovich & Co.; Floke, (Norw.,) Michelsen, Lisbon, &c., Tetens & Bockmann; Candido C., (Ital.,) Caffero, Genoa, Fabbri & Chauncey; Codan, (Ger.,) Boysen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Carlo Borromeo, (Aust.,) Mellanovich, Constantinople, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Flora, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Rio Grande do Sul, &c., C. Tobias & Co.; Don Jacinto, Crorton, Marseilles, France, James Henry.

Schrs. Caroline, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; Enoch Morse, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C., Slaght & Petty; F. G. Russell, Rankin, Mayaguez for orders, B. J. Wenberg; Mary Mankin, Tyler, Charleston, &c., Squires Bros.; Bill Baxter, (Br.,) Baxter, Halifax, N. S., C. W. Bertaux & Co.; Arctic, Whitton, Boston; Lamartine, Clark, Boston; John, Gabriel, Wilmington, N. C.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Minister Von Roon, (Ger.,) Erdmann, Bremen Sept. 29, via Havre Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had rough weather and very high seas to the Banks; a hurricane on the 7th, with a tremendous sea; from the Banks, fine weather and smooth water; Oct. 13, lat. 49 27, lon. 61 50, passed a wreck bottom up. The M. V. R. brings 36 cabin and 111 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Quinn, Liverpool Sept. 30, via Queenstown Oct. 1, with mdse. and 194 passengers to Williams & Guion; Oct. 15, 185 miles east of Sandy Hook, met steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Mastiff, (Br.,) Barry, Labrador Oct. 14, via Sydney, C. B., 8th, with herring, &c., to R. P. Currie & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Cimbra, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg Sept. 30, via Havre Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Holley, (Br.,) Cross, Rio Janeiro Sept. 30, with coffee, &c., to Busk & Jevons.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelley, Lewes, Del., with mdse., to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Carondelet, McCreery, New-Orleans Oct. 7, and Southwest Pass 8th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Bothnia, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, Oct. 3 and Queenstown 4, with mdse. and 250 passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. Oct. 7, lat. 49 50, lon. 26, passed a Cunard steam-ship bound east. Same date, lat. 49 47, lon. 26 40, passed a Cunard steam-ship do.; 15th, 1 A. M., 200 miles east of Sandy Hook, steam-ship Russia, hence for Liverpool.

Bark Figli Accame, (Ital.,) Pionella, Bristol, Eng., 33 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Lizzie Wright, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wright, Hull, 33 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig San Raffaile, (Ital.,) Cacace, Messina 81 ds., with sulphur to order. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 14.

Brig F. H. Odiorne, Renauld, of and 14 ds. from Pictou, N. S., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Geo. V. Richards, Peck, of and 7 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Gorham Boardman—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Georgia, (of Bangor,) McLeure, Arecibo, P. R., 17 ds., with molasses and satin-wood to Willard Haws—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. A. E. Whitmore, Crawford, Virginia.
Schr. E. F. Hummock, Tilton, Virginia.
Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.
Schr. Emilie Bell, Kelly, Dennis, with fish to Woodruff & Robinsons.
Schr. Rhode Island, Decastro, New-Bedford.
Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, New-Bedford.
Schr. Splendid, Phinney, New-Bedford.
Schr. E. M. Smith, Robbins, New-Bedford.
Schr. Davidson, Sellock, New-Bedford.
Schr. Jacob Raymond, Brown, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. Muskee, McClinton, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Dickenson, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.
Schr. James Parker, Kelly, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. R. Mason, Arey, Millstone Point.
Schr. George B. Raynor, Steel, Somerset.
Schr. John Manlove, Hunt, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, Dennis, with fish to order.
Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Rondout.
Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich.
Schr. Henrietta, Baker, New-Haven.
Schr. Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.
Schr. Sterling, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.
Schr. Gloucester, Hurley, Providence.
Schr. Shamrock, Troy, Providence.
Schr. Belle Seaman, Steelman, Providence.
Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Holland, Providence.
Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Armenia, Bartlett, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Mediator, McLean, Fall River.
Schr. Peerless, King, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Rondout.
Schr. Charles Hazard, Clark, Brookhaven.
Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.
Schr. W. W. Brainard, Fitch, New-London, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sunset, light. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Holsatia, for Hamburg; City of Merida, Havana; Herm Livingston, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; barks Edwd. D. Jewett, for Acapulco; Breidablik, for Liverpool; Bloomdon, for Aspinwall; Reindeer, for Barbados; Maggie Horton, Doboy, Ga.; brigs John Mason for St. Pierre, Mart.; Gem, for Port Spain, Trinidad; Thos. Owen, for Havana; Hattie M. Bain, for ——; H. H. McGilvery, for ——; schrs. Ricardo Barros and Portland for Mayaguez, P. R.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Arr. steamers Glendon, (Br.,) ——, from St. John, N. B.; Flag, Foster, from Charleston, S. C.; Leopard, Albertson, from Philadelphia; ship Sea Gull, Miner, from Cape Coast, Africa; brig Lizzie J. Bigelow, Pedrick, from Cayenne.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 15.—The ship Trafalgar and bark Alpine remain, with one or two schrs. All other vessels reported yesterday have sld. The ship Alexandria went to sea last night.

Passed up, schr. Starlight, with fruit.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Oct. 15.—Passed up, schrs. B. J. Willard, from Portland; Sarah Wood, L. B. Wing, H. S. Brooks, Jacob Kienzle, and F. St. Clair Edwards, from Boston; Jessie W. Knight, from Pawtucket.

Passed down, Br. ship La Gloire, for Antwerp. The ship reported last evening at anchor off Reedy Point is now coming up; also a bark.

Noon.—Passed up, Norwegian ship Otto and Antonie, from Liverpool; bark Sognedalen, from Liverpool; steamer Ashland, from New-York; schrs. Lava, Hunter, from Salem; M. H. Westcott, from Lynn; Wm. Walton, from Cambridge; Lizzie D. Small, from Danvers; Henry J. May, from Beverly; Clara, from Danversport; Julia A. Garrison, and Rachel Seaman, from Boston; Ella Matthews, from Providence; Marion H. Rand, from Portsmouth; Samuel H. Russel, from Lynn; John B. Austin, George H. Squire, Jerome H. Suddell, Julian Wilson, William Wiler, Susie Wilson, Annie May, Charles E. Smith, Althea, F. P. Baird, Grace Van Dusen, Hannah M. Buell, R. S. Graham, and Taylor and Mathias, from Boston; Sallie B., from Lynn; Maggie Cummins, from Cohasset; A. P. Novall, from New-Bedford.

Passed down, steamer Panther, for Boston; United States revenue steamers Hamilton and Grant, and Light-house steam tender Violet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The Pacific Mail steam-ship Granada, from Panama, arr. here this morning.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Sld. for the United States, Hamilton Fish, M. and E. Cann, C. Neumann, [illegible]; Clytie, Oriental, and Lochee.

Arr. out on the 15th inst., Mariner, Maria Virginia, Simpatia, Alaska, Due Fratelli, Calcagno, Battestina C., and F. J. Merryman.

Also arr. out, Nordkyn.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 15.—The Allan Line steam-ship Prussian, Capt. Dutton, from Quebec Sept. 30, and Halifax Oct. 4, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

ANTWERP, Oct. 15.—Sld. steam-ship Steinmann, (Belg.,) Lechere, New-York.

CARDIFF, Oct. 15—P. M.—Sld. steam-ship Glamorgan, Laybourne, New-York.

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[illegible]

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